The New-York Times.

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A SELLING-OUT CONVENTION.

Discounting the Patronage of the Greeley Administration.

The Offices the Price of the Nomination.

Ex-Senator Doolittle Permanent Chairman in Baltimore.

Belmont Pronounces His Valedictory and Withdraws.

Putting off the Dirty Work of Naming Greeley Another Day.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 9.—Two facts became apparent within a few minutes after the Opera-house had been filled with the delegates and audience. The first being that the place was a huge oven, in which the men and women, who were led by business or curiosity to enter it, were to be baked, and the other being that this was to be the sickest, saddest, sorriest Convention that ever assembled. The house is ventilated as well as any theatre can be, but it is small, and when filled with people, it became in a short time unendurable. As is always the case on such occasions, the stage was so unduly crowded that it was impossible for any one to discharge his duties with credit or comfort, and the correspondents especially found their work particularly irksome. The Democrats, who have been so accustomed to being in a stew, did not mind this new infliction very much, but many of the people in the galleries, especially the ladies, soon exhibited signs of exhaustion, but most of them, expecting something very funny to occur, stuck to their seats until the end. To see a Democratic Convention nominate Horace Greeley, was a sight too ludicrous to be missed, and while many seats among those reserved for the delegates were vacant before the adjournment, it was noticeable that the galleries remained full.

THE DELEGATES.

At noon the small theatre was packed and steaming. The delegates for the first time were packed together, and could all be taken in at a glance. The sight was not an inspiring one. Taking out a score or two, the Convention was evidently composed of the class of men who manage Democratic primaries. The absence of men who have gained national reputation as Democratic leaders was especially notable. There was Gov. Hoffman, Hon. S. S. Cox, Mr. Niblack, of Indiana, and one or two others, but beyond these not one who can claim any right to speak for the masses of the Democracy. Such men as Pendleton, Groesbeck, Hendricks, Buckalew and others, who made the Democratic Party a power in the land, were conspicuously absent. The Greeley managers were painfully aware of the predicament in which they are placed by this fact, and yesterday were telegraphing to Mr. Hendricks to come here and help them out by presiding over their Convention, but the astute Indianaman, who is willing enough to take all the help Mr. Greeley can give him in his Gubernatorial contest, was too shrewd to be placed in this position before the country, and declined to come. Forced therefore to be content with such creatures as their manipulations of the State Conventions had sent here, the Democracy presented a very sorry sight.

DREARY ENTHUSIASM.

Everybody felt that it was a shabby assemblage, and when August Belmont opened the proceedings by calling the Convention to order and began his speech, he soon found that he was talking to a gang that could not be aroused, at least by him. When, after some of his dreary platitudes, he mentioned the name of Greeley, a singular scene ensued. A stalwart fellow, with a bald head and a large fan in his hand, had been standing in the centre aisle of the orchestra in the very centre of the delegates, anxiously watching Belmont, as if waiting for him to reach a prearranged point. The moment the name of Greeley passed the lips of the speaker this chap yelled "Hurra for Greeley," and waved his fan over his head with great energy. Nobody for a moment joined him, but Belmont accommodatingly stopped and the claqueur continued to yell and jump and wave his fan. This kind of bosh if persistent is contagious, and finally nearly all the delegates joined in cheering for Greeley. Some few rose from their seats for an instant and gave a single wave with their fans, but it was altogether the weakest specimen of manufactured enthusiasm ever seen. But such as it was there was nothing better during the day's sessions, as there was nothing else that even the most vigorous imagination could call a general outburst. Of this, one Democrat, whom much Greeleyism had made mad, unwittingly told the truth when he said there was nothing like it at Philadelphia. There was not, indeed, for if there had been, every Democratic journal in the land would have declared that Grant was without hearty friends, even in a Republican Convention.

BELMONT'S VALEDICTORY.

After this episode, Belmont proceeded without further comical incident until he reached the close, where he said that he was about to retire from the position he had held twelve years and take his place in the ranks, when several of the delegates yelled "Good," "Good," with great heartiness. This so discomfited the millionaire that he abruptly closed his speech by proposing Thomas Jefferson Randolph, of Virginia, taking care to mention that the gentleman is a grandson of Thomas Jefferson.

A FOSSILIZED CHAIRMAN.

Mr. Randolph, who is eighty years of age, being elected, it was soon evident that his kinship to the founder of Democracy was his only qualification for the place, and that his selection was therefore a piece of political clap-trap. Totally ignorant of parliamentary law, he was without voice, and his address on taking the Chair was not heard even by those standing immediately about him. It was evident that nothing could be done while he was in the Chair, and the necessary business of appointing Committees on Credentials and Permanent Organization was about all which was attempted. Hon. S. S. Cox, however, being anxious that appearances should be saved, offered a resolution that until otherwise ordered the rules of the last National Convention should govern this body. This put the two-thirds rule as to nominations in force; but the new men of whom the Convention was in large part composed did not see the effect probably, as this resolution was passed without opposition.

CONVENIENT MEMORY.

The Convention then adjourned until 4 o'clock, the managers having intentionally forgot to have a Committee on Resolutions appointed, as a means of extending the session over another day. It would not do to swallow Greeley with indecent haste, and if the Committee on Resolutions had been appointed at the morning session it would have been ready to report when the Convention met in the afternoon, and it was well known that if such had been the case nothing could prevent the disgusted delegates from having done with the whole of the dirty business at once.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

When the Convention reassembled the first business was the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization, and the election as President, of Hon. James R. Doolittle, of whom Greeley thinks that "the popular detestation of his works and his ways increased the Republican majority over 4,000." He made a long, shrewd and carefully-prepared speech, which he delivered with some vigor, but he totally failed in eliciting the least show of hearty enthusiasm. Occasionally there would be some few cheers, but there was not once, during his entire address, a single general burst of applause. Whatever may be said to the contrary, this is a fact which any one who was present would have to admit if put upon oath, unless, like Mr. Greeley's Democrats, he had a liking for perjury.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

When Doolittle concluded it was of course discovered that by an inadvertence, the appointment of a Committee on Resolutions had been omitted, and that body was then constituted. It had become horribly hot in the lower part of the hall, and by this time at least half the seats of delegates were vacant, and somebody wanted to adjourn, but it was ordered that the National Committee be appointed, and the roll of States was again called for that purpose by Mr. Perrin, usually the Secretary of the Democratic Convention, and, being an excellent one, almost the only redeeming feature of this show. When New-York was called, there was some surprise at the announcement of the name of Augustus Schell, as it had been understood that Ex-Sheriff John Kelly had been selected, but it appeared that he had been telegraphed to, to ascertain whether he would accept the position, and no answer having been received, his name had been withdrawn.

STILL LOOKING AT THE NAUSEOUS DRAFT.

This committee being completed, some sanguine delegate among the New-Yorkers moved that the Convention proceed to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President. But there was a general cry of no, and, after announcements when the two last appointed committees would meet, the Convention adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow. Everybody was anxious to get out of the oven, and that theatre was emptied quicker probably than it ever had been before.

DISAPPOINTMENT OF THE CURIOUS.

The day to the spectators had been one of extreme discomfort, without any compensation whatever. The absurdity of Democrats nominating Greeley had not been witnessed. There had not been an exhilerating incident of any description, and nobody had taken inspiration of any sort from the tamest, most insipid scene ever witnessed in American politics, and they went out with an additional dampener upon them, for a clacquer in the gallery, just as the Convention adjourned, yelled in stentorian tones all over the house, "three cheers for Greeley." There was not a single response. This ended the first day which was expected to evoke a storm of popular applause in behalf of Greeley, which should eclipse that grand outburst at Philadelphia, which has so perplexed and troubled the Greeleyites. Careful and ample arrangements had been made by the Greeley managers to secure this result, but they totally failed. The Democrats evidently think it is enough to be compelled to nominate the Republican renegade, and don't intend to pretend that they like it.

THE ONLY ENTHUSIASTIC DEMOCRATS.

While the Greeleyites had been thus employed, the straights met again at 12 o'clock, at the Maryland Institute, pursuant to adjournment, and on motion the organization of yesterday was continued, with Judge Joseph R. Flanders, of New-York, Chairman. The attendance was considerably larger than on Monday, and there was a very evident increase in the spirit, enthusiasm and unanimity of the audience. On the application of Col. Blanton Duncan, Chairman of the Committee appointed to register the names of the delegates, he was excused from making a report for the present, and the time of the Committee was extended. Wm. H. Munnell, editor of the *Jeffersonian Democrat*, Louisville, Ky., said he understood the purpose of the Convention to be to abide by the result of the National Democratic Convention now held in his city provided that Convention adopted a Democratic platform and nominated Democratic candidates. If it failed to discharge that duty then it devolved upon them to take some steps for the purpose of continuing the organization of the Democratic Party. Under those circumstances he moved that a Committee of seven be appointed to prepare an address to be issued to the Democracy of the country. Mr. Van Allen, of New-York, seconded the motion, but observed that that Committee should not be empowered to draw up a platform, as that would depend only upon the action of the National Convention. Mr. Stokes, of South Carolina, expressed his concurrence in the objects of the resolution, and the following gentlemen were then appointed on the Committee: Mr. Munnell, of Kentucky; J. J. Bayard, of New-Jersey; Mark M. Pomeroy of New-York; Parker, of Virginia; Hon. J. J. Davis, West Virginia; —— Ledley, of Illinois, and —— Keyser, of Texas. "Brick" Pomeroy, who was loudly cheered, delivered a stirring address on the present attitude of the Democratic Party. He asserted that if their recreant brethren struck hands with that "devil of a Republican," Horace Greeley, they should work earnestly and continuously to save their party from disgrace and utter annihilation. Greeley had been the most persistent enemy of Democracy in the past, and though just now his harp was tuned to a different tune, his opinions and prejudices were unchanged, and he hated Democracy as cordially as ever. But Greeley would never be elected President of the United States. Democracy was composed of venal men and men of unchangeable principles. The latter were unpurchasable and he assured Mr. Greeley that the former would be more readily purchased by the gold of the Administration than by all the cabbages and squashes raised at Chappaqua. He, Mr. Pomeroy, represented 200,000 Democratic readers of his paper, from whom he had received 2,000 letters during the last six months, urging him to his present course of action, and, with God's help, he would continue it.

THEIR POSITION DEFINED.

He concluded by proposing the following resolutions, which were adopted by acclamation:

Whereas, The objects of this assemblage might be misunderstood or willfully misrepresented, it is necessary to declare what our purposes are; therefore,

Resolved, That we have no intention to produce a schism in the Democratic organization, nor any desire to arrogate the right to dictate any line of policy to the Convention called by the regular authority of the party.

Resolved, That we, as Democrats, prefer principles to men; patriots, patriotism and love of country to policy and love of gain, and the preservation of the Democratic Party organization to the mere elevation of any man to power.

Resolved, That we, as Democrats, pledge our earnest and active support to the nominees of the Baltimore Convention now in session at the Opera-house in this city, provided those nominees be Democrats, nominated on a Democratic platform. [Applause.]

Resolved, That if any contingency arises by which the organization is disbanded and its principles are abandoned, we assert the right to call upon all Democrats to co-operate with us in a future movement to maintain the principles and organize the Jeffersonian Democracy of the United States. [Cheers.]

A Committee on Permanent Organization was appointed, and the Convention adjourned until to-morrow at noon.

GREELEY'S APPOINTMENTS DISCOUNTED ALREADY.

After the adjournment of these bodies, the delegates were again found about the hotels, trying again to raise their spirits by putting spirits down, but with as little success as during the Convention, when the three bars inside the theatre were liberally patronized. One of the most significant of the developments of the evening was the appearance of a pamphlet, said to have been issued from the *Tribune* office, urging the nomination of Mr. Greeley, because he is a national philosopher, a steadfast, consistent statesman, and a practical, pre-eminently successful man. The general drift of the document is that Greeley is going to the Democracy, not the Democracy to Greeley, and the clinching argument is that Greeley will turn out all the present office-holders and put Democrats in their places. The idea that the Democrats would be swamped by his nomination by the Liberal Republicans is declared absurd, and this sentence is added: "As well might be said that Mr. Greeley's glass of water to three times its quantity of good Democratic whisky would impart the quality of water to the whole bulk."

It now seems that the argument about office has done its work, and that Greeley is to be unanimously nominated on the first ballot. Senator Bayard has made a speech for Chappaqua to the Delaware delegation which has shaken the faith of those Bourbons, and the recalcitrant Pennsylvanians have also simmered down to such an extent that they will probably be found among the lustiest Greeleyites by morning. The promise to turn everybody out of office and put in Democrats has done the business. Tomorrow is to end the ghastly and ghostly affair, and no one will rejoice more to have it over than the Democrats, who are swallowing Greeley with so many grimaces of unmitigated disgust.

CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The National Committee had a protracted session to-night, and finally adjourned without effecting an organization. There is a bitter fight between Augustus Schell, of New-York, and Cyrus H. McCormick, the Chicago reaper man, for the Chairmanship. It is a battle of millions, and promises to be interesting as well as savage.

DELAY FOR APPEARANCE SAKE.

The Committee on Resolutions is yet in session, and will be until a late hour as a matter of show, but it is certain that the Cincinnati platform in the end will be adopted verbatim. A. E. Burr, of the Hartford *Times* is Chairman of the Committee. E. C.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

Details of the Business of the First Day.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 9.—At 11½ A. M. the Convention assembled at Ford's Opera-house, which is handsomely decorated for the occasion with banners, on which are inscribed the coats of arms of the several States. The building, although too small for such an assemblage, is admirably ventilated, and more comfortable than could be expected in this oppressive weather. On the Chairman's desk is the live oak gavel, made from a piece of the old frigate Constitution, and which has done service at several previous Democratic National Conventions. Among the distinguished visitors on the platform is Hon. Reverdy Johnson, whose entrance was greeted with applause.

MR. BELMONT'S PROBABLY LAST APPEARANCE.

At 12:10 P. M. the Convention was called to order by Hon. August Belmont, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, who said:

BELMONT'S SPEECH.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: It is again my privilege to welcome the delegates of the National Democracy, who have met in order to present to the American people their candidates for President and Vice-President, for whom they solicit the suffrage of the Democratic and Conservative voters of this great Republic. At our last National Convention, on the 4th of July, 1868, I predicted that the election of Gen. Grant would result in the gradual usurpation of all the functions of the Government by the Executive and by Congress, to be enforced by the bayonets of a military despotism. The vast majority of the people of the United States have witnessed with grief and sorrow the correctness of that prediction, and they look forward with fear and apprehension to the dangers which are threatening us, if by the re-election of Gen. Grant the policy thus far pursued by the Radical Party be continued. The thinking men of both parties have been alive to the fact that we are now living under a military despotism, overriding the civil authority in many States of the Union; that by the enactment of military and unconstitutional laws, through a depraved majority in Congress, the rights of those States are infringed and trampled upon, and that Cæsarism and centralization are undermining the very foundations of our Federal system, and are sweeping away the constitutional bulwarks created by the wisdom of the Fathers of the Republic; that abuses have been so glaring that the wisest and best men of the Republican Party have severed themselves from the Radical wing, which is trying to fasten upon the country another four years' reign of corruption, usurpation and despotism; and whatever individual opinion we may entertain as to the choice of the candidate whom they have selected in opposition to Gen. Grant, there cannot be any doubt of the patriotic impulses which dictated their action, nor can any fault be found with the platform of principles upon which they have placed their candidates. The resolutions of the Cincinnati Convention are what the country require, and they must command the hearty support of every patriot throughout the vast extent of our land. In the struggle which is before us we must look to principles and not to men, and I trust that no personal predilections or prejudices will deter us from doing our duty to the American people. Gen. Grant was a good and faithful soldier during our civil war. His stubborn and indomitable courage has helped to crown the Union arms with victory, and the American people have rewarded his services with the most unbounded generosity. I am willing to concede that his intentions on taking the Presidential chair were good and patriotic, but he has most signally and sadly failed in the discharge of the high trust imposed upon him by the confidence of a grateful people. He is at this moment the very personification of the misrule which is oppressing us, and his re-election is fraught with the most deplorable consequences for the welfare of the Republic, and endangers the liberty of our people. On the other hand, Mr. Greeley has been heretofore a bitter opponent of the Democratic Party, and the violent attacks against myself, individually, which have from time to time appeared in his journal, certainly do not entitle him to any sympathy or preference at my hands. But Mr. Greeley represents the national and constitutional principles of the Cincinnati platform, and by his admirable and manly letter of acceptance he has shown that he is fully alive to their spirit, and that, if elected, he means to carry them out honestly and faithfully. Should you, therefore, in your wisdom, decide to pronounce in favor of the Cincinnati candidates, I shall, for one, cheerfully bury all past differences, and vote and labor for their election with the same zeal and energy with which I have supported heretofore, and mean ever to support, the candidates of the Democratic Party. The American people look with deep solicitude to your deliberations. It is for you to devise means by which to free them from the evils under which they are suffering. But, in order to attain that end, you are called upon to make every sacrifice of personal and party preference. However much you might desire to fight the coming battle for our rights and liberties under one of the trusted leaders of the Democratic Party, it will become your duty to discard all considerations of party tradition if the selection of a good and wise man outside of our ranks offers better chances of success. You must remember that you are here not only as Democrats but as citizens of our common country, and that no sacrifice can be too great which she demand at your hands. And now, before I propose to your acceptance the temporary Chairman of this Convention, permit me to detain you one moment longer by a few words of an entirely personal character: With my present action terminates my official functions as Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, an office which by the confidence of my constituents and the courtesy of my colleagues I have held for twelve consecutive years. During all that time I have striven with honest zeal, and with all the energy and capacity which God has given me, to do my duty faithfully to the party and to the country, and to render myself worthy of the great trust confided to me. While I was grieved and deeply mortified to see at various times my motives and actions misconstrued by several Democratic papers, and that some even descended to the fabrication of the most absurd falsehoods concerning my social and political conduct, I have the proud and consoling satisfaction that my colleagues on the National Committee, and all those who know me, did justice to the integrity and purity of my intentions in all the trying situations in which my official position had placed me; and let me tell you, gentlemen, that there is not one among you who bears a warmer and truer affection for our party and our country than I have done or ever shall do. You love this great Republic, your native land, as you do the mother who gave you birth; but to me she is the cherished bride and choice of my youth, the faithful and loving companion of my manhood; and now that I enter upon the sere and yellow leaf of life I cling to her with all the fond recollections of the manifold blessings received at her hands. I retire from the position which I have held to take my place in the rank and file of that great party whose national, constitutional and conservative principles have claimed my unswerving allegiance for the last thirty years; and as long as the Almighty will spare my life I shall never falter in my love and devotion to your party and our country. I have the honor to propose to you, as your temporary Chairman, a distinguished and venerable citizen of Virginia, a grandson of the patriot and statesman, Thomas Jefferson. It is an auspicious omen that a scion of the author of the Declaration of Independence is to inaugurate the struggle of the Democracy for freedom and equality for every American citizen, and against oppression and tyranny in our fair land.

Mr. Belmont's remarks were frequently interrupted by moderate applause.

SPEECH OF THE TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN.

Mr. Randolph took his seat amid cheers, and when the music ceased he spoke as follows:

I am aware that the very great honor conferred on me by this body is due to no personal merit of my own, but a token of respect to the State from which I come, and a recognition of other circumstances—possibly adventitious—I am, perhaps, the oldest member of this body; and a life of eighty years spent in the Democratic-Republican party constitutes me a senior member. I remember freshly every Presidential contest from the first election of Jefferson to the present time, and I can say, with truth, that I remember none which involved higher questions of personal liberty, local self-government, honest administration and constitutional freedom than the present, or one which demanded of our party and our people and call for more earnest response to prudential principles. It strikes me, as the duty of this hour and of this body, to wrest the Government from the hands of its present despotic and corrupt holders and to place it in honest hands, to restore to the citizens everywhere the proud consciousness of personal right, and to all the States perfect integrity of local self-government. This, with the recognition of the supremacy of the civil constitution and the law, will, in my judgment, discharge all our present duty. [Applause.]

Frederick O. Price, of Massachusetts, was unanimously elected temporary Secretary; Mr. E. O. Perrin, of New-York, was unanimously chosen Reading Secretary of the Convention.

On a call of the States the following Committees were appointed:

COMMITTEES ON CREDENTIALS AND ORGANIZATION.

The States being called, the following names were presented:

States.	Credentials.	Organization.
Alabama	Ellis Shorter.	L. M. Stone.
Arkansas	T. C. Flournoy.	G. Wilcox.
California	W. G. Good.	J. H. Hardy.
Connecticut	J. S. Dobson.	Jas. Gallagher.
Delaware	E. L. Martin.	B. F. Biggs.
Florida	S. T. Finlay.	E. H. Smith.
Georgia	G. R. Black.	T. Hardiman.
Illinois	H. C. Dent.	O. Ott.
Indiana	D. B. Dykeman.	Robt. Lowrey.
Iowa	B. T. Montgomery.	J. P. Allison.
Kansas	W. R. Wagstaff.	T. W. Watterson.
Kentucky	T. C. Dabney.	Geo. G. Perkins.
Louisiana	E. Rost.	E. Edwards.
Maine	S. C. Andrews.	J. M. Churchill.
Maryland	J. R. Hines.	R. Fowler.
Massachusetts	N. Hathaway.	W. A. Williams.
Michigan	F. Livermore.	J. J. Robeson.
Minnesota	J. C. Wyse.	G. E. Skinner.
Mississippi	R. Seal.	E. J. Semmes.
Missouri	C. J. Nesbit.	G. G. Vest.
Nebraska	W. A. Coleman.	W. H. Platt.
Nevada	J. M. Quimby.	J. H. Flock.
New-Hampshire	Frank Jones.	S. F. Putnam.
New-Jersey	J. N. Voorhees.	J. P. Stockton.
New-York	Oliver Charlick.	D. DeWolff.
North Carolina	H. G. Williams.	J. Manning, Jr.
Ohio	W. H. Oldham.	M. A. Dougherty.
Oregon	E. F. Colby.	James J. Kiley.
Pennsylvania	C. L. Lamberton.	James Barnes.
Rhode Island	Thos. A. Ryenolds.	Wm. J. Miller.
South Carolina	F. F. Warley.	Wm. H. Wallace.
Tennessee	John W. Burton.	Enoch Ensley.
Texas	B. H. Bassett.	M. O. K. Taylor.
Vermont	G. W. Aiken.	B. B. Smalley.
Virginia	Fitzhugh Lee.	W. R. Berkeley.
West Virginia	Alex. Campbell.	Benj. F. Martin.
Wisconsin	John P. Hume.	J. A. Pease.
Dakota	J. F. Lurgiser.	B. Tripp.
Idaho	D. S. Anderson.	D. S. Anderson.
New-Mexico	W. E. Rencher.	C. P. Cleaver.
Utah	J. H. Ely.	E. P. Johnson.

RULES.

On motion of Hon. S. S. Cox, of New York, the rules of the last National Democratic Convention were adopted as the rules for the government of this Convention, until otherwise ordered.

A delegate from Missouri moved that the Convention adjourn till to-morrow at 10 o'clock. The motion was received with loud cries of dissent, and was not pressed.

EXIT BELMONT.

H. D. McHenry, of Kentucky—I move, Mr. Chairman, the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Convention, in receiving the announcement of the retirement of Hon. August Belmont from the Democratic National Executive Committee, of which he has been Chairman for the past twelve years, desiring to express their sense of his long, able and efficient service in that most responsible and difficult position, and while submitting to his desire to be relieved from its labors and duties, confidently rely upon his wise counsel and cordial aid for the future as in the past.

The question was put on the resolution and unanimously adopted.

On motion, the Convention then took a recess until 4 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at a few minutes after 4 o'clock.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

The Committee on Organization reported Hon. J. R. Doolittle for Permanent President, and one Vice-President and Secretary from each State and Territory.

For Reading Secretaries the Committee named E. O. Perrin, of New-York; A. T. Whittlesey, of Indiana, and Thomas H. Moore, of Maryland, and for Recording Secretary, John C. Barr, of Pennsylvania.

On motion, the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization was adopted, and Senator Bayard, of Delaware, and Gov. Hoffman, of New-York, were appointed to escort the permanent President to the Chair.

MR. DOOLITTLE'S SPEECH.

On mounting the platform, Senator Doolittle was received with great applause. He spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I thank you for this great honor. Words can hardly tell how much. But you will allow me to pass at once from what is personal to speak of the great occasion, the duty and the purpose which brings us here. Two years ago, nearly five years ago, after the bloody period of the civil war had closed, the Liberal Republicans of Missouri [applause] feeling keenly all the evil of the proscriptive test-oaths; the hates and the strifes, the passions of the war had left upon them long after the war itself had ceased, and feeling keenly the Executive Federal dictation in their local elections, determined to organize a movement to restore equal rights to all our citizens, [applause,] white as well as black, [applause,] to restore local self-government, and to arrest the further centralization of Federal power. [Applause.] They then said: This thing has gone far enough, if not too far; the time has come when all honest and patriotic Republicans must say halt! and reassert the vital doctrine of republican government, that under the Constitution the powers of the Federal Government are defined and limited, [applause, and cries of "Good, good,"] and that the people of the States have the right to govern themselves in their own domestic affairs upon the basis of equality of all the States before the higher law—before the Constitution—and the equality of all men before the law, [applause;] of universal loyalty, amnesty, suffrage and peace; taking no step backward; taking no right or no franchise which had been secured to the blacks; pledging themselves to support them all in their full vigor. They, at the same time, demanded, in the name of peace, in the name of liberty, in the name of republican government itself, that freedom and equal rights should be restored to the white people. [Great applause.] They organized, nearly forty thousand strong, and called upon B. Gratz Brown [applause] to lead the movement. They placed him in nomination for Governor, and then what followed! Eighty thousand Democratic Republicans, [cheers,] looking upon the success of that movement as above any party triumph, [cheers,] resolved to sustain it with their whole strength. Love of country, love of Republican liberty, love of the equal rights of all men, inspired that union and taught men to act together who had been politically opposed to each other all their lives upon other questions and in other times, and without violating either honor, logic, conscience or consistency on either side. This patriotic union was based upon higher grounds than ordinarily control political action. [Great applause.] Even those who had fought against each other in battle clasped hands over the bloody chasm, [renewed applause,] and side by side like brothers with hearts beating in unison, beating strong with the same high purpose, they helped to bear its flag to a glorious victory. That, gentlemen, is Liberal Republicanism, [cheers,] and that is Democratic Republicanism. [Great enthusiasm.] The victory which came from that union was the end of proscriptive, test oaths, of pain and strife, and of all disloyalty—in a word, the real end of the civil war came with that victory, and did not come until then in Missouri. [Intense applause.] It redeemed that State. It gave the right of free men to seventy thousand men who had been bound and fettered. Missouri is now a free State in this Union, with all her rights, dignity and equality under the Constitution, and not one murmur of disloyalty is anywhere heard. By that union, Federal dictation in Missouri in her local elections was overthrown, and by that union strife and hate have given place to peace and to good will. By that union, liberty with equal rights for all have given to the State unbounded prosperity, and to her people a joy almost unspeakable. So great was their joy and so complete their success, the Liberal Republicans of that State were not content without making an effort to extend the same union of Liberal and Democratic Republicans, and with it, the same blessing of liberty, peace and fraternity, to all the other States. [Rounds of applause.]

Accordingly, in the State Convention, on the 24th of March last, they resolved to invite the Liberal Republicans in all the States to meet them in National Convention in Cincinnati, on the 1st day of May. That invitation was accepted. There was, indeed, a great response. They came by thousands—in such vast numbers that a delegate Convention of representatives of all the States was formed, both from principles and from necessity, to give form to its proceedings. Many of the ablest men of the country, lately leaders in the Republican Party, were there and took part in its deliberations. They were assured a large number of Liberal Republicans in every State, and from all portions of the country, stood behind ready to sustain them, and they were morally certain that if the millions whom we this day represent [cheers] would only come to their support the number of Liberal Republicans would reach half a million or more. [Great cheering.] That Convention presented a platform and presented candidates to the country—for President, Horace Greeley, [long continued cheering,] and for Vice-President, B. Gratz Brown, [more enthusiasm,] and that Convention for the promotion and success of the principles declared in that platform there enunciated, and the support of the candidates nominated by that Convention, have invited and cordially welcomed the co-operation of all patriotic citizens without regard to previous political affiliations. These principles were so clearly and concisely stated in the platform itself, and restated in the letter of acceptance of Mr. Greeley, [more cheering,] and they are so well known to you all that I will not re tate them. For weeks that platform and these candidates have been before the country. Meanwhile, the Convention called to nominate Gen. Grant [hisses] and to indorse and continue the principles, practices and policy of his Administration has done its work. [Hisses.] As between the Liberal Republicans and the followers of the Grant Administration, the issue is now clearly made up. It is Grant or Greeley. [Immense enthusiasm, and cries of Greeley, Greeley.] While these events were passing, the Democratic Republicans, whom we represent, held their Conventions. In all the States, the Liberal Republican movement, the example of Missouri, the Cincinnati Convention, its platform, and its candidates with their letters of acceptance, were all before these Conventions, which were very largely attended by their ablest men, and the paramount questions before all these Conventions were, "shall we accept this invitation to co-operate with the Liberal Republicans?" [Great applause.] Shall we adopt this platform? [Loud cries of "yes, yes," and some cries of "never."] Shall we nominate the same candidates? ["Yes, yes,"] and shall we elect them? ["Yes, yes, yes!" and loud cheering] or shall we refuse to co-operate? ["No,"] nominate other candidates? ["No, no, Greeley, Greeley,"] and strive to elect them over both tickets in the field? Gentlemen, these are questions which you are to decide here; that you will decide wisely, I cannot doubt, nor can any one doubt who looks over this body of men, representing, as they do, three millions of citizens, and who feels, as every one here must feel, the high and patriotic purpose which inspires you. Gentlemen, what means this great and rising movement which you everywhere see? What means this proposed union of three millions of Democratic Republicans with a million, it may be, of Republicans? What means this union upon a common platform, and this proposed union upon the same candidates—a union so sudden, so compact, so earnest as to surprise its friends and to confound its enemies, [applause,] which comes as the winds come, which, to borrow a figure, overwhelms the ordinary currents of public opinion, as the great storms always run counter to the surface currents? What means all this? There are some things, gentlemen, it does not mean. It means no abandonment of what is true, of what is just, of what is good in human government. [Applause.] It means no union of dead upon dead issues, but a union of the living up the living issues of the present. [Applause.] It means no union for the spoils of office. [Applause.] But it means a union of men with the same faith, upon the great and paramount issues of the present hour; a frank, manly, honorable and equal union of men who have the sagacity to see, and the moral courage to accept the situation. [Cries of "good, good," and loud cheering.] It means a union of men who have the sagacity to see what is past and to deal with, the issues of the present, and for the future to do their duty to their country, their God and their fellow-men. [Applause.] The issue of today is not the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; nor the question of slavery in the Territories, upon which alone the Republican Party was organized in 1856. It is not upon that which followed, when the Lecompton Constitution for Kansas divided the Democratic Party in twain, and elected Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency in 1860. It is not the question of secession, nor of war to put down rebellion, nor the abolition of slavery in the States by military order, or by Constitutional amendment, upon which Mr. Lincoln was re-elected in 1864; nor yet is it the question of reconstruction, or of the Fourteenth or Fifteenth Amendment; nor the question of negro suffrage; nor of the establishment by Federal power of universal suffrage, as a condition precedent to the States of the South having any rights, or any existence even, as States in the Union. It is none of these questions that is now in issue. All these have been issues in the past; great issues, sufficient in themselves to create and to dissolve political parties because ideas are stronger than men or parties. But they are all past issues. They have been fought out, and fought to the end, in the forum or on the field, and they are no more an issue today than the Mexican war, or the war of the rebellion. [Applause.] We could not reopen them if we would, and they falsely misrepresent our purposes who say that we would reopen them if we could. [Loud cheering.]

This great union, therefore, means no step backward. [Cheers.] Forward! is the word. [Loud cheering.] And first of all, it means today for all the other States of the South what it has already done in Missouri. [Cheers.] Instead of proscriptive test oaths, suspension of habeas corpus, and military despotism, it means personal freedom for the individual, and republican government for all. [Loud applause.] Instead of negro supremacy, upheld by proscription and the bayonet, it means equal rights to all men—white as well as black. [Loud applause.] Instead of thieving governments organized to plunder subjugated States, it means the domination once more of intelligence and integrity, instead of strife, hate and robbery. It means justice, liberty, peace, loyalty and good-will for our whole country. East and West, North and South. It means, instead of a war President, trained only in a military school, and whose whole character has been formed in the ideas, arts, habits and despotism of military life, instead of this, it means a peace President, [cheers,] trained in the ideas, arts, blessings and republican simplicity of peace and universal freedom. [Loud cheering.] Of peace not enchained, of liberty not under arrest awaiting trial, sentence and execution by drum-head court-martial, but that liberty and that peace which the Constitution secures by placing the civil law above the sword—[loud applause]—by preserving in full vigor the sacred writ of habeas corpus, and by the right of trial by jury. [Applause.] It means another thing, and perhaps the most important of them all, it means to arrest the centralization of power in the Federal Government. [Loud cheering.] It means to assert the vital principle of our republican system, in which it lives and moves and has its very being, that constitutions are made by the people in their sovereign capacity for the express purpose of defining and limiting the powers of Government—[applause]—powers of all Governments, State or National. It means that we are determined that Presidents and Governors, Congress and State Legislatures, and every Department of the Government, shall obey the Constitution. [Prolonged applause.] It means, also, a genuine civil service reform, beginning with the Presidential office. [Applause.] It means to put an end forever to certain practices which have grown up with this Administration, which have driven so many of the ablest Republicans to join this liberal movement, and which have deeply wounded the hearts of all Republicans, as well as Democrats, in this country—[applause]—practices which never existed under any other Administration; which are but too well known to all the world, and which our nation's good reputation will be best consulted by not even naming. [Cheers.] It means, also, to give strength and stability to our financial affairs and our national credit by bringing honesty and economy and fidelity to every position—Federal, State and municipal—where public moneys are collected and disbursed. [Cheers.] It means, also, the honest payment of all our obligations. [Renewed applause.] It means to give higher tone and greater vigor to the administration of our foreign and domestic affairs, so as to command the respect and the confidence of our own people and of all the civilized world. It means to place in the highest offices of our Government, men of whom all the world will say, "they are honest and they are capable." [Applause.] Gentlemen, I have thus briefly stated the situation, the duties and the purpose which bring us here. A great responsibility rests upon this Convention. If its action should be such, and I doubt not it will be, as to put an end to the misrule which, for the last few years, has afflicted our beloved country, this generation and generations to come after us will remember with pride and gratitude the Convention at Baltimore of the 9th of July, 1872. Amid loud and long-continued applause, Mr. Doolittle took his seat.

The Vice-Presidents then, upon the invitation of the President, came forward and took their seats upon the platform.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

The following gentlemen were announced to constitute the Committee on Resolutions on a call of the States:

Alabama, Charles L. Scott; Arkansas, Gen. James F. Bacon; California, William N. Gwin; Connecticut, Alfred E. Burr; Delaware, Thomas F. Bayard; Florida, Chandler H. Smith; Georgia, Isaac W. Avery; Illinois, Aaron Shaw; Indiana, Henry W. Harrington; Iowa, Charles Mason; Kansas, John Martin; Kentucky, Robert Mallory; Louisiana, John M. Sandige; Maine, F. H. Hubbard; Maryland, Montgomery Blair; Massachusetts, Oliver Steven; Michigan, Isaac M. Train; Minnesota, C. H. Berry; Mississippi, Ethel Barksdale; Missouri, Wm. Hyde; Nebraska, E. W. Thomas; Nevada, George D. Perry; New-Hampshire, Harry Bingham; New-York, William Cassery; North Carolina, Thomas L. Clingman, Ohio, J. F. McGinney; Oregon, Jas. K. Kelly; Pennsylvania, Samuel J. Randall; Rhode Island, N. N. Vansaex; South Carolina, M. B. O'Connor; Tennessee, John H. Savage; Texas, George W. Smith; Vermont, Homer Wheaton; Virginia, John B. Baldwin; West Virginia, Henry Brannan; Wisconsin, Edward S. Bragg.

THE GAG.

Mr. Bayless W. Hanna, of Indiana, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That all resolutions pertaining to the platform of principles to be adopted by the Convention be referred to the Committee on Resolution without debate.

HON. ROBERT CHRISTIE, of New-York—I move to amend that they be referred without reading. [Loud cries of "No."]

The question being put on the amendment, it was agreed to, and the resolution, as amended, was adopted.

CREDENTIALS.

The Committee on Credentials reported as follows:

To the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore Assembled:

Your Committee on Credentials do respectfully report that on call of the States the, all report their delegation full, with no contested seats; that the number of seats in the Convention is 732; that Texas reports twenty delegates, and your Committee recommend that they be allowed seats on the floor, but only to cast the eight votes to which she is entitled. Your Committee further recommend that the delegates present from the several Territories be entitled to seats upon the floor without any vote. Your Committee, through their Secretary, herewith transmit to the Convention an accurate and correct list of the delegates from the several States of the Union, all of which is now respectfully submitted.

(Signed,) D. D. DYKEMAN, Chairman.

The question was put and the report of the Committee was agreed to.

William B. Rankin, of New-Jersey, moved that the Convention adjourn until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

The motion was lost.

On motion of Gov. Hoffman, of New-York, the Convention voted that when they adjourn they adjourn to meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow.

Hon. Clarkson N. Potter then moved that the Convention adjourn, but the motion was lost.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

On motion the Convention then proceeded to call the roll of States alphabetically for members of the National Executive Committee, with the following result:

Alabama, Thomas A. Walker, of Jacksonville; Arkansas, S. R. Cockrell, of Pine Bluffs; California, T. McCoppin, of San Francisco; Connecticut, William H. Barnum, of Lime Rock; Delaware, Charles Beasten, of Odessa; Florida, Charles E. Dyke, of Tallahassee; Georgia, A. R. Wright, of Augusta; Illinois, Cyrus H. McCormick, of Chicago; Indiana, Thomas Dowling, of Terre Haute; Iowa, M. M. Ham, of Dubuque; Kansas, Isaac E. Eaton, of Leavenworth; Kentucky, H. D. McHenry, of Hartford; Louisiana, H. D. Ogden, of New-Orleans; Maine, L. D. M. Swett, of Portland; Maryland, A. Leo Knott, of Baltimore; Massachusetts, T. O. Prince, of Boston; Michigan, Wm. A. Moore, of Detroit; Minnesota, Wm. Lochren, of Minneapolis; Mississippi, J. H. Sharp, of Columbus; Missouri, John G. Priest, of St. Louis; Nebraska, G. L. Miller, of Omaha; Nevada, Thos. H. Williams, of Virginia; New-Hampshire, M. V. B. Edgerley, of Manchester; New-Jersey, T. T. Randolph, of Morristown; New-York, Augustus Schell, of New-York City; North Carolina, M. W. Ransom, of Weldon; Ohio, J. G. Johnson, of Columbus; Oregon, R. J. Ladd, of Rockland; Pennsylvania, James D. Barr, of Pittsburg; Rhode Island, Gideon Bradford, of Providence; South Carolina, Thos. Y. Simons, of Charleston; Tennessee, Wm. B. Bate, of Nashville; Texas, T. S. Stockdale, of Indianola; Vermont, H. B. Smith, of Milton; Virginia, John Goode, of Norfolk; West Virginia, J. B. Hoge, of Martinsburg; Wisconsin, Geo. H. Paul, of Milwaukee.

When New-York was called, Gov. Hoffman rose and said: Mr. Belmont has presented to the New-York delegation a letter declining a reappointment upon the National Executive Committee, and the delegation, with entire unanimity, present the name of Mr. Augustus Schell.

IMPATIENCE.

A DELEGATE from New-York—I move that the Convention do now proceed to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States.

A GENTLEMAN from Indiana—I move that this Convention do now adjourn.

The CHAIRMAN—Before putting that motion, I desire to state that the Committee on Resolutions will meet at the rooms of the New-York delegation, at the Carrollton House, this evening. The National Executive Committee will also meet at this building at eight o'clock this evening.

Mr. HATHAWAY, of Massachusetts—In order to expedite business, I move that the Committee on Resolutions be instructed to report to this Convention immediately after the hour of assembling to-morrow morning.

The CHAIR—The motion is not in order, pending a motion to adjorn.

The Convention then adjourned.

Action of the Committee on Resolutions—Cincinnati Accepted Rather Gingerly—Four States Object.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 9.—The Democratic Committee on Resolutions met to-night at the Carrollton House. All the States were represented. Mr. A. E. Burr, of Connecticut, occupied the Chair, and Samuel J. Randall acted as Secretary.

The Cincinnati platform having been presented various amendments were proposed, debated and rejected. After a three hours' session the Cincinnati platform was adopted without any modification whatever with the following introduction:

"We, the Democratic Electors of the United States in National Convention assembled, present the following principles, already proclaimed at Cincinnati, as essential to a just government."

All the States voted for the platform as thus prefaced, with the exception of Delaware, Georgia, Mississippi and Oregon.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

Inauguration of Ex-Gov. Chamberlain as President.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BRUNSWICK, Me., June 9.—The inauguration of Ex-Gov. Joshua L. Chamberlain as President of Bowdoin College took place this afternoon. The attendance of Alumni was quite large. A procession was formed at the chapel and marched to the Congregational Church, where the ceremonies took place. The exercises were opened with prayer by the venerable Prof. Packard, who has been an instructor in the College for more than fifty years. An address was then made by Hon. Samuel P. Benson, President of the Overseers, who handed to the President-elect in closing the charter, keys and seal of the College, as emblems of his authority. An address was then made by an undergraduate, congratulating Gen. Chamberlain on his election to the position, and promising him the hearty support and good will of the students. Chief-Justice Appleton, of the Board of Trustees, next addressed the President elect in a complimentary manner, and closed by saluting him as President of Bowdoin College, after which Ex-President Leonard Woods, in a brief Latin speech, presented to him the Oxford cap worn by the Presidents at Commencement. After an installing prayer by Rev. Dr. Fiske, of Bath, President Chamberlain proceeded to read his inaugural address, which was listened to by a large audience, and was very heartily applauded.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Two Men Killed and Several Injured by the Fall of a Derrick.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9.—A terrible accident occurred here, this morning, at the new State Department building. Not long after the men employed thereon had commenced work, a wire guy-rope, one of the supports of three very heavy derricks, drew from the bolt-head, and with a crash, the derricks came down, all falling in the direction of Seventeenth-street, and directly across the foundation of the building where all the workmen were engaged, instantly killing two men, one a stranger who was walking along Seventeenth-street, and the other a hod-carrier named Jerry Derry, who was struck by the cap-piece of the middle derrick and was crushed almost to a pulp. He had his hod on his shoulder at the time of the accident, and it was smashed into splinters. The head of the stranger killed was completely crushed and flattened.

Michael Doony had several of his ribs broken, and is internally injured. Jerry Bresnehan is injured in the back and shoulders. Patrick Corcoran is severely cut in the head. A colored teamster named Henson Dyson is fatally cut in the head. Robert Collins, a deaf and dumb bricklayer has an arm broken in two or three places, and is otherwise injured. At the time of the accident one man was on the guy-rope painting it, and three others were on the platform around the middle derrick, but they all escaped injury.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The United States frigate Constellation arrived at Newport last evening.

Two brothers named McQueen were drowned at Pawtucket on Monday night.

A boy named Sullivan was drowned at Natick yesterday afternoon.

Commander Weld N. Allen has been ordered to ordnance duty at the New-York Navy-yard.

Stocks in San Francisco are excited and advancing. Imperial, $13; Pioche, $32; Ely, $150; Savage, $140; Crown Point, $170; Yellow Jacket, $132 50.

Dr. E. Hubbell Koon, who arrived from New-York by the last steamer, committed suicide by taking poison at the Occidental Hotel, San Francisco, on Monday afternoon.

Thornberry's hat and fur store, at Zanesville, Ohio, was burned on Sunday night. The stock was valued at $15,000, and was insured for $11,500 in Western companies.

A dividend of seventy per cent. has been declared by the Controller of the Currency in favor of the creditors of the First National Bank of Bethel, Conn.

A young man named Nicholas D. Tanner, Jr., was drowned in the river at Providence, R. I., yesterday afternoon. He leaves a wife and three children.

Three houses in Marlboro, Ulster County, were struck by lightning on Monday. A man named Jeremiah Terwilliger was the only person injured, and he not seriously.

James O. Perry, of Camden, Me., lately employed as a clerk in Boston, shot himself yesterday morning at the Warwick House in that city. He was twenty-two years of age.

The sixty-second annual Commencement of the High School of Lawrenceville, N. J., will take place on Thursday, 11th inst. The exercises will be held in the Presbyterian Church, and will begin at ten o'clock.

The Controller has declared a second dividend of ten per cent. in favor of the creditors of the Waverly National Bank of New-York, making in all dividends of eighty per cent. in favor of the creditors of that bank.

A special dispatch from Celina, Ohio, says that two of the three men who were taken from the jail by citizens, after being imprisoned on the charge of outraging and then murdering Miss Belle Secor, were hanged by the mob.

Last Wednesday evening Frank Dickinson, while walking on the Erie Railroad track near Hancock, was struck by lightning and fell on the track. The body was terribly mangled when found, several trains having passed over it. His watch was melted in his pocket.

The clothing-house of L. I. Massler & Co., No. 37 East Washington-street, Indianapolis, was almost entirely destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss will probably reach $50,000; insurance $35,000 in the Continental and Imperial, of Hartford, Phœnix, of Hartford, Ætna, North America, and Howard.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

Explosion of a Flour-Mill Boiler in Scotland.

Eleven Men Burned to Death and Twelve Injured.

Capture of a Cuban Privateer by a Revenue Cutter.

The Reign of Anarchy in Unhappy Mexico.

Don Carlos Said to Be on the Road to Switzerland.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.

Bursting of a Boiler in Glasgow, Scotland—Eleven Persons Burned to Death.

EDINBURGH, July 9.—A terrible explosion occurred today in an extensive flour-mill at Glasgow. Flames burst out immediately after the explosion, and the building was entirely destroyed. Eleven persons buried in the ruins were burned to death, and twelve were taken out badly injured. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

A CUBAN PRIVATEER.

A Vessel Claiming to be a Cuban Man-of-War Brought into Newport by a Revenue Cutter.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 9.—Last evening, as the revenue cutter Moccasin, stationed at this port, was on a cruise to Block Island, and when off Point Judith, she sighted a suspicious-looking craft, and upon laying to and speaking her, found her to be the Cuban privateer Pioneer, formerly the United States revenue cutter Resolute, which had been sold to Cuban parties a short time since. The Captain of the cutter ordered her commander aboard, who said he was a Lieutenant-Commander of the Cuban Navy. The schooner was brought into port this morning. The Cuban flag is flying from her.

The crew consist of four officers and sixteen men. The commander is F. T. Norton; Lieutenant Commander, Y. R. Hattrick; Captain, R. Cain, and Second-Lieutenant, J. A. Chaureau. The crew is made up from all nationalities. The vessel is heavily armed, having two twenty-pound Parrott guns and one eighteen-pound rifled French gun, besides a large stock of small guns, with ammunition and provisions for a long cruise. When asked why she was in neutral waters her commander said he was waiting for further orders from a messenger who was put ashore at Charleston, S. C., bound for New-York, a short time ago. Her officers claim they have acted as a decoy in drawing the Spanish war-vessels from Cuban waters, and are very anxious to get out of port before the Spanish fleet hear of their whereabouts.

The Secretary of the Treasury Orders the Pioneer to be Detained.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Today the Secretary of the Treasury received the following telegram from the commanding officer of the revenue cutter Moccasin, dated Newport, R. I.: "Last evening spoke and boarded schooner, who reports herself the Cuban war schooner Pioneer. She being in United States waters, sent an officer on board and took her in tow, into Newport; searched, and found two rifled twenty-pounder pivots, one rifled eighteen-pounder; crew sixteen, all told; has no papers, except documents said to be commission of her officers." The Secretary ordered the vessel to be retained for further investigation into her character and object.

MEXICO.

Disturbed Condition of the Country—Changes in the Government—Sailing of the New Minister to Washington.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 1, via Havana, July 8, and Key West, Fla., July 9.—Business throughout Mexico is stagnant. The revolutionary movements continue in different parts of the country, and assassinations and kidnapping prevail everywhere. Miguel Uribe, a wealthy proprietor, was kidnapped near the capital, and taken out of his carriage in which he was riding with his family, and carried off to the mountains. Juan Corvantes, a prominent citizen, was kidnapped in one of the principal streets of the capital, while returning home from the theatre. A ransom of $6,000 was demanded. M. Bassoes, a Frenchman, was also kidnapped in the environs of the city.

The establishment of Arelaga, in the town of Tecome, was entered by a band of eighty men and robbed, and a son and brother-in-law of the proprietor were murdered.

Señor Rinz has declined to accept the Ministry of Justice, and the position is still vacant.

Difficulties having arisen in the affairs of the State of Jalisco, Gov. Vallarte has been compelled to resign.

The Mexican journals are full of complaints against the usurpations of the Government. The Postmaster-General reports that during the past year there have been 128 public robberies of the mails.

Mariscal, the Mexican Minister to the United States of America, will probably sail for New-York on the 15th inst., on his way to Washington to enter upon the duties of his office. Hon. Thomas H. Nelson, the Minister of the United States to Mexico, will also sail for New-York on the 15th inst., and will not return to Mexico as the American Minister.

The Government has imposed extra taxes upon the citizens of Mexico.

It is reported that Ex-Gov. Baez will soon assume the Governorship of Vera Cruz.

Two hours before the death of Gen. Carabajal he married his mistress, Modesta Gambino, and placed his legitimate and illegitimate children under her care.

SPAIN.

Don Carlos Expected in Switzerland.

LONDON, July 9.—Letters from Geneva say that Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, is expected in Switzerland next week.

GERMANY.

Uneasiness of the Berlin Government at the Emigration to America.

LONDON, July 9.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* writes that the increasing tide of emigration from Germany to America causes considerable uneasiness to the Imperial Government, and measures for the repression of the exodus of subjects of the Emperor are seriously contemplated.

Unveiling the Monument to Stein in Nassau—Address by Mr. Bancroft.

NASSAU, July 9.—The monument to the great German statesman Stein was unveiled in this city today. The ceremony took place in presence of the Emperor and Empress of Germany and Prince Frederick William and the chief dignitaries of the Court and Empire. The spectacle was grand and imposing, and was witnessed by vast crowds of people from all parts of Europe. Hon. George Bancroft, the American Minister, who was present, was invited to address the assembly. He gave an eloquent account of the career of the man whose memory Germany today celebrated. Stein, he said, first kindled the idea of German unity and time had fanned the spark into flame. To him Germany owed the proud position she now held among the nations of the earth.

Sentenced to Death—Killed in a Pipe Foundry.

LOUISVILLE, July 9.—Thomas Smith, (negro) was yesterday sentenced to be hanged on the 13th September for the murder of Joseph Braden of this city in May, 1871. William Cain, aged nineteen, was crushed to death at Long's pipe-foundry today by a mould weighing 4,030 pounds falling on him while he was in the bottom of a pit twelve feet deep, in which the mold was being placed.

THE FISK MURDER.

The Medical Testimony for the Defense.

The Doctors Are Sure Fisk Did Not Die From Shock—He Might Have Died From Opium Poisoning—Conflicting Opinions.

The trial of Stokes was resumed yesterday. The testimony was principally on the subject of the surgical practice adopted after the deceased had received his wound. An attempt was first made to prove still further the lawless character of Fisk, by the introduction of testimony showing that he had threatened the life of a judge, and also that he had vindictively acted towards Stokes; but the questions were ruled out, as were also those appertaining to the horse race. Dr. Carnochan was put on the stand to prove improper surgical practice on the part of those who attended to the wounded man, and he stated that in his opinion too much opium was given to the patient. He would not positively say that Fisk did not die of the wound inflicted by the bullet, but he was positive he did not die of shock. Dr. Carnochan was subjected to a rigid cross-examination by Mr. Fullerton. When the latter spoke of the Surgeon General's report, as "Dr. Hammond's report," the witness caught him up quickly on the fact that he (the counsel) was asking questions from a book, the name of the author of which was even unknown to him. When asked if opium was not good in certain stages of wounding, he replied that it might be, but "too much of a good thing might prove to be a poison." The cross-firing of counsel and witness, several times excited laughter among the audience, among whom were many ladies. The latter fact, evidently, constrained and embarrassed the giving of the medical testimony.

During the examination of the medical witnesses, John McKeon several times rose excitedly, and had finally to be seated by the vigorous application of the gavel on the desk, by Judge Ingraham. The father of the prisoner, during his examination, appeared to be suffering somewhat, under the excitement, caused by the position in which he was placed.

The Proceedings in Court.

As soon as the Court opened Mr. Tremaine rose to a question of personal privilege, and said: Yesterday, in the course of some interlocutory discussion, and perhaps in the heat of debate, I took occasion to criticize the action of one of my learned brothers on the other side, on the supposition that he might have been so employed by the prisoner here on other occasions as to make it improper that he should be employed in the prosecution against him. I desire to say now that I have ascertained more fully that my brother Beach, whom I referred to, was only counsel in one suit, which did not in any manner relate to the transactions here. I desire, therefore, to exonerate him, and to say that I consider his position entirely proper and honorable. I am glad to make this amend, because that gentleman and myself have been for many years on friendly terms, and because I should be unwilling to do anything to detract from the high position which his ability receives and deserves at the hands of all.

Mr. BEACH—Will your Honor allow me to say that I am gratified by what my brother has said, and I am sure that my character will justify the position I have taken here.

TESTIMONY OF JUDGE DAVIES.

The defense then called Henry E. Davies, formerly Justice of the Supreme Court and of the Court of Appeals, who testified in answer to Mr. McKeon: I was appointed receiver of the Erie Railroad Company by the Supreme Court on the 23d of November, 1868; after the appointment was perfected, about 12 o'clock on Wednesday, the 25th of November, I went to the office of the Erie Railroad Company, accompanied by my special counsel, Judge Noah Davis, and also by Mr. Dorman B. Eaton, one of the counsel for Mr. Belmont.

Mr. McKeon here offered to show that on the 27th the witness went with Mr. Eaton to the office of the Erie Railroad Company, and demanded possession of the books and papers of the road; that Fisk was there; that he threw open the doors and there appeared a body of men; that Fisk then and there told Eaton to leave, and threatened to order the men to throw him out of the window, and was prevented by Judge Porter, one of the counsel for Fisk, and that the prisoner had knowledge of these facts.

The offer was excluded.

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM L. DRUMMOND.

William L. Drummond was then sworn and testified:

Q.—Where do you live? A.—I kept the Worth House, corner of Twenty-fifth-street and Fifth-avenue.

Q.—Did the prisoner and his family live with you at any time? A.—Yes, Sir, from the 24th of September, 1870, to May, 1871.

Q.—While he was there did anything strange or peculiar occur? A.—Yes, Sir; it must have been shortly after Stokes left some of the tenants of the house called my attention to the fact—

The prosecution objected to the witness proceeding further, and the defense offered to show that during that Winter and Spring the place was watched to such a degree that it became disagreeable.

Judge Ingraham said he thought it could not be allowed.

Mr. Tremaine reminded the Court of the testimony of the witness Shanks.

The Court said that was admitted without any objection.

Mr. McKeon offered to show further that the prisoner was pursued while there, and that he knew it.

The whole offer was excluded, and the defense then offered to show by the testimony of Amasa S. Sprague that the prisoner had arranged to go to Providence on the 9th of January to attend to the Horse Race Appeal, also the decision of the National Trotting Association with its proceedings so far as they refer to the proceedings of the prisoner. It was excluded.

THE STATEMENT OF DORMAN B. EATON.

They then offered the examination of Dorman B. Eaton, a witness examined on a commission directed to George A. Sedgewick, in London, Great Britain, by which it appears that Eaton was at one time attorney in a case against the Erie Railroad Company. The counsel was interrupted in his statement of the contents by Mr. Beach, who objected thereto. Mr. McKeon said he proposed to read the deposition. Judge Ingraham said he didn't think it was admissible whether the matters told were true or false, nor to prove the particular transaction.

Mr. MCKEON—We offer each question separately, with its answer.

The Court excluded it on the ground stated.

TESTIMONY OF DR. CARNOCHAN.

John M. Carnochan was then sworn, and testified in answer to Mr. Townsend:

Q.—You are a physician and surgeon? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long have you been such? A.—Been in active practice since 1850.

Q.—What position do you hold as a medical man now? A.—I am Surgeon-in-Chief to the State Hospital.

Q.—And what have you been during these years? A.—I have been Professor of Surgery for about twelve years in the New-York Medical College, and Consulting Surgeon in St. Luke's Hospital; I have held other offices, but it is not worth while to mention them.

Q.—Were you subpoenaed by the prosecution in this case? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were you called to attend James Fisk when he was shot, on the 6th of January? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who sent for you? A.—A Sergeant of Police came down to Staten Island for me at that time; I understood that Mr. Gould and Mr. Tweed, and also some other friends of Mr. Fisk, sent for me.

Q.—Did you see Col. Fisk? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—At what hour? A.—About half-past ten P. M.

Q.—How long did you remain with him? A.—I was probably half an hour in the sick room and in the ante-room.

Q.—What examination did you make of him? A.—When I arrived there I met Dr. Tripler in the ante-room, and he asked me if I didn't want to see the patient; I stepped into the sick-room and sat on the bedside awhile; he was then in a somnolent condition.

Q.—What was his pulse then? A.—His pulse was about natural—seventy-three or seventy-four.

Q.—What was his respiration? A.—Tranquil; I didn't take it by my watch, but I judged it was about nineteen or twenty.

Q.—From the experience you have had, can you take readily the respiration without your watch. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What was his color? A.—Pallid.

Q.—I ask you doctor, to define what shock is. A.—Shock is the result of an injury to the general animal economy.

Q.—Going a little more into detail, what are the symptoms? A.—The result of shock is in proportion to the amount of the injury, and in proportion to the animal economy.

Q.—What are the attending symptoms? A.—In general, a lowering of the general vitality, manifested by loss of sensibility more or less; the patient often falls when a severe injury is received, becomes helpless, and a cold sweat soon comes over the surface of the body; the pulse becomes weak and wavering; the intelligence becomes torpid, and, if the shock progresses still further, generally collapse takes place, the function of the heart ceases, and vitality is destroyed.

Q.—Then, what is collapse? A.—It is the severe form of shock; shock depresses the vitality, the whole nervous system down to the organic functions.

Q.—At half-past ten, when you were there, did you apprehend any speedy termination of the case? A.—No, I did not; the general condition of Mr. Fisk was such as to induce me to ask the question of Dr. Tripler as to what he thought he would die of, or as to whether he thought he would die.

Q.—Had you determined to come again? A.—I had; I was requested to come again by others.

Q.—And did you start to come again? A.—I did.

Q.—Do you know what proportion of recovery in such cases—wounds in the abdomen—is in the Army List? Objected to.

Mr. TOWNSEND—I am going to ask him then how this particular case differed from that average.

The COURT—The questions are not proper unless they are applicable to the case we are trying.

Mr. TOWNSEND—Q.—Were you present at the post-mortem? A.—I was.

Q.—What is the proportion, as given in the army report of cases of that character, of recovery? A.—Well, of course I can merely coincide with what the record says; I think it is about twenty-five per cent. of recoveries from wounds in the abdomen, with wounds in the intestines generally.

Q.—Would you have thought that the case of Mr. Fisk was better or worse than the average? A.—There was nothing special to decrease his chance of recovery, and some things were favorable to it; in the first place, there was no extravasation of feculent material, and the extravasation of blood must have been very small; these are the sources of death in cases of gunshot wounds in the abdomen; patients die generally from extravasation or from internal bleeding, if they recover from the shock; and, if they live long enough, from peritonitis.

Q.—To what do you attribute—it is stated in the Coroner's inquest that there was about half a pint of blood found; do you attribute that to the action of the post-mortem? A.—When the cavity of the abdomen was opened, there was a small clot of blood not much larger than a dollar on the surface of the omentum; I was quite astonished at it.

Q.—Was there more blood than you would expect to find after a post-mortem? A.—Much less blood.

Q.—You were not present during the introduction of the medical testimony on the part of the prosecution? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—A man in the prime of life, in unusually sound health, receives a severe injury from a pistol-shot wound; that man being a man of temperate habits in the use of spirituous liquors, the shock is recovered from, his pulse seventy-six, respiration twenty-four; the wound having been inflicted about half-past four in the afternoon, his pulse having fallen very low, about half-past six his pulse is seventy-six and respiration twenty-four, and about half-past ten his pulse is natural and respiration normal, his intelligence good, would you apprehend any further danger from shock? A.—When we see a patient recovering from shock, his functions again working naturally, we would infer there is no immediate apprehension of collapse.

Q.—Would you apprehend from these circumstances any further danger from shock? A.—In a severe injury there is always more or less to be apprehended; we have to be very cautious in making the diagnosis until the person is out of danger, but we don't look upon the danger as imminent, certainly, when the functions are being performed in a tolerably normal condition.

Q.—If in such a case at eleven o'clock the reaction is further established, and you find he soon becomes sleepy, but is rational as long as he can be roused, and this sleepiness lapses into coma with noisy respiration, his pulse runs up to 130 and respiration is eighteen, and from eight o'clock to forty-five minutes past ten in the morning, he cannot be roused, what would you suspect from that? Objected to.

Mr. Tremaine said he understood that it is proper to put any hypothetical case bearing upon the issues involved.

Mr. Townsend said that was so in his opinion, but this question was prepared on the evidence of Dr. Wood as the Court could see by reference.

The question was repeated, with the addition, "this condition having been brought about by a pistol-shot wound of the nature you saw in the case of Fisk on the post-mortem? A.—The further from the seat of the injury the symptoms of shock are disappearing, the more favorable, of course, is the supposition that the shock will not return.

Q.—Would you consider that he was then threatened with or actually had shock? A.—When the symptoms of shock had disappeared we would suppose the shock had gone.

Q.—Could these symptoms have occurred from receiving shock? A.—Not imminently.

Q.—Is there anything in these symptoms denoting recurring shock? A.—None of these symptoms appertain to shock; the rapid respiration is applicable to collapse, the rapid pulse is applicable to peritonitis, but not invariably.

Q.—From the condition I have stated, what would you consider produced it, having heard that morphine had been administered? A.—Well, the fact that morphine tends to produce stertorous breathing and slow breathing.

Q.—Would you say under such circumstances and conditions that morphine rather than shock placed the patient in that condition? Objected to.

Q.—What effect does morphine have? A.—It depends upon the dose.

Q.—Where thirty drops of Magendie's solution by the mouth and fifteen drops hypodermically have been given? A.—It would produce drowsiness and a depressing effect.

Q.—Do you consider it good practice to give opium, which also has a depressing effect? A.—That is a matter of common sense, that where a person is already under depression, you should give them nothing more depressing.

Q.—After a grain of morphine has been given by the mouth, is it safe to administer morphine to the extent of another grain hypodermically within an hour, in the condition of shock? A.—Certainly not.

Q.—What would be the effect of such action? A.—Depressing; I consider fifteen drops of Magendie's solution introduced hypodermically as equal to two grains of opium by the mouth.

Q.—From the statement I have given to you in regard to the quantity of opium used and the forms in which it was administered, the condition of the patient when you saw him, and his state at the post-mortem, would the administration of that opium explain his condition? Objection.

Q.—Would it explain his condition when you saw him that night at 10½? Objection.

The Court suggested to add the words "what is your opinion as to the effect upon the patient?" The witness said: That amount of morphia or opium tends to produce narcotism; the stertorous breathing can be explained by opium; it would require something of that kind to explain the stertorous breathing; by narcotism I mean the depressed condition following a large dose of opium or morphia, manifested by more or less insensibility, heavy breathing, and in some stages a slow pulse, and in others a rapid pulse.

Q.—What was the condition of the particular organs of the body on the post-mortem? A.—They were generally healthy.

Q.—Did you see anything unfavorable to recovery in them? A.—Nothing, with the exception of the wound; he was under circumstances that could have admitted of cure; that is, there was no extravasation of feculent material, no internal hemorrhage, and not peritonitis enough to kill him; he didn't die of any of these.

Q.—From all the circumstances spoken of, the things administered to him, with ten ounces of brandy given him, would you say he died of shock? A.—I would not; he hadn't the symptoms of shock when I saw him.

Q.—It was stated by Dr. Tripler that you were present when the probing was done? A.—No, Sir, or I should have remonstrated against such practice.

Q.—Did you attend any of these gatherings among the doctors after the death? A.—No, Sir.

Cross-examined by Mr. FULLERTON.—Q.—What school of practice do you belong to? A.—The allopathic school; I belong to the school of medicine that cures disease.

Q.—Are you in entire harmony with Drs. Wood and Sayre? A.—As far as practice goes, I certainly would not probe a wound or use so much morphia.

Q.—Are you in harmony with their general practice? A.—I don't know what their general practice is.

Q.—Don't you know there is a kind of professional warfare going on between the different schools? A.—Now, I will tell you; I am a graduate—

Ex-Judge FULLERTON—Answer my question.

A.—In such a case as this there certainly would be.

Q.—Is not there a warfare between the different schools? A.—Of course we differ in our systems.

Q.—I don't care anything about systems. Is there not a warfare between the respective systems, whatever they may be? A.—Tell me the system.

Judge Ingraham repeated the question. A.—There is none that I am aware of; Dr. Sayre has stolen some of my cases, that is all.

Ex-Judge FULLERTON—Ah, ah! that is it. I thought so.

Dr. CARNOCHAN—I never took anything from him, because I don't think that there is anything to take.

Q.—Have you met him in consultation? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You say you have taken nothing from him because there is nothing to take? A.—Yes, Sir, because he has not taken any particular steps in science; he boasts a good deal.

Q.—How do you estimate him? A.—I don't estimate him at all; my estimate would be unfavorable.

Q.—What about James Wood? A.—I think he is a good doctor.

Q.—Would you rely upon his skill? A.—Yes, Sir; not in all cases, however; I would differ in ordering so much morphia.

Q.—You say you would not have probed the wound; would not you have probed it so far as the adipose matter is concerned? A.—Of course.

Q.—If the probe didn't enter the cavity of the bowels, would it do any harm? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—It would not induce peritonitis? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Will you tell us the precise condition in which the patient was when you saw him first? A.—He was lying passively, breathing tranquilly, pulse seventy-three or seventy-four, and was somnolent; paid no attention to me when I went in; I sat beside his bed for some time; Dr. Tripler—

Q.—I object to your mentioning Dr. Tripler. A.—I must if I answer your question.

Q.—Then you need not answer it. A.—I was only going to say that Dr. Tripler said, "Here is Dr. Carnochan," to Mr. Fisk.

Q.—Did you leave soon after that? A.—Quarter of an hour probably, or a half; I sat in the ante-room, and soon heard Mr. Fisk breathing heavily; apoplectic breathing.

Q.—Was there any indication of shock in Mr. Fisk while you were there? A.—No, Sir, except pallor.

Q.—Repeated? A.—Yes, Sir; his face was quite pale.

Q.—Did you observe any marks about or under his eye? A.—I didn't look for it.

Q.—It might have been present? A.—Yes, Sir, but that is evidence of a good many things.

Q.—It may be an evidence of shock? A.—It is apt to be shock; you never see a man suffering from anything extremely oppressive without seeing those lines and the pallor.

Q.—What, in your opinion, caused that pallor? A.—He had received injury, and had received medicine; I didn't attribute much consequence to the pallor; a man with emotion might be pale; now, if you had a sudden emotion you might get pale. [Smiles.]

Q.—It is one of the evidences of shock? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you ever see any other evidences of shock? A.—There are many symptoms common.

Q.—I am not asking about general symptoms; I am asking you for particular symptoms. A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you see any other evidence of shock? A.—I don't know that I did.

Q.—Is this stertorous breathing ever induced by shock? A.—Very seldom.

Q.—I didn't ask you that; I asked you if it is ever induced by shock. A.—That kind of breathing is not; That was apoplectic; if it occurs at all, it is regular.

Q.—What, in your judgment, occasioned it? A.—I didn't know, except I was told he had had a great deal of opium; I attribute it to that, because he lacked certain symptoms which are common to severe shock.

Q.—In your judgment was he laboring under the influence of opium? A.—He didn't breathe so when he spoke to me.

Q.—How long after did he? A.—Not more than half a minute.

Q.—Will you state to the jury what it was under which he was suffering as you observed it? A.—He had a wound in the intestine, and under the tube of the small intestine; there appeared to be the passage of a ball, and in the large intestine also; it was a perforated wound.

Q.—Is such a wound dangerous? A.—Decidedly so; all wounds penetrating the abdomen are necessarily dangerous, but a wound of the mesentary is not *per se* dangerous.

Q.—Does not peritonitis generally follow a gun-shot wound? A. Very apt to.

Q.—Did you regard this as a dangerous wound. A.—I did.

Q.—Can you turn to your books and find where a man wounded in that kind of way ever recovered? A.—Well, I cannot say.

Q.—I ask you to turn, as a leading physician of this City, and find a case of recovery? A.—I have not looked it up; there are no two cases exactly alike.

Q.—Take that book and find one? A.—Oh, it would take me a long time to find it out.

Mr. FULLERTON (sarcastically and with a wave of the hand)—Oh, never mind the time; we are after the truth. A.—It would take me a long time—an hour; you had better let me step from the stand for awhile and call me back again.

Q.—Oh, you can look at it now. A.—I have not read this book up; I have only glanced at it; but I have heard of these cases.

Q.—Do you predicate your own knowledge on what you have heard others say? A.—I have been informed by physicians.

Q.—Can you turn to such a case as this? A.—Exactly like it?

Q.—Substantially, and the man recovered? A.—Yes, I know such a case.

Q.—Is it not an exceptional case? A.—It is an extraordinary case; people don't have their bowels cut open every day.

Q.—Repeated? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you ever administer opium? A.—Frequently.

Q.—Do you ever in cases of shock? A.—Primary stages.

Q.—Any stage? A.—Never in the first stage.

Q.—Repeated? A.—Not in large doses.

Q.—Repeated? A.—After the irritability of the shock has passed away and the depression has passed, and the sequence of the shock has come, then opium in small doses can be given.

Q.—Repeated? A.—I administer it in sequences of shock.

Q.—Repeated? A.—No.

Q.—Don't you call the sequence of a shock a shock? A.—No, Sir, I never do, but physicians are apt to differ about the stages of shock.

Q.—Do you consider collapse a sequence of shock? A.—I consider it a part of the shock itself.

Q.—Wouldn't you have given opium in such a condition as this? A.—No, Sir. There is a certain peculiar condition when the patient is irritable and restless, although he may have got over the shock; you may then give a grain of opium.

Q.—You would give a grain? A.—No, I would not.

Q.—Wouldn't you give any? A.—[Hesitating.] I would give half a grain.

Q.—Suppose the irritability continued what would Dr. Carnochan do then? A.—I might give another half grain.

Q.—After waiting awhile and the restlessness continued? A.—I might possibly give him another half grain, but after this continued to a certain extent, I would stop.

Q.—We haven't got to that extent yet. [Amusement.] A.—I might give something else.

Q.—I am not asking you what you might do, but what you would do? A.—I should stop the opium and try something else.

Q.—Suppose, after giving opium, the irritability subsided so as to make you think that the opium had been of service; and suppose the irritability afterward recurred, what would you do? A.—Oh, you are putting a theoretical question now.

Q.—And I want a theoretical answer, Sir, right out of your practice. [Laughter.] A.—I might give half a grain of opium, but I would not stick it into a man.

Q.—What do you mean by "sticking it into a man?" A.—Hypodermic injection means "sticking it in," don't it?

Q.—Yes. A.—O, (triumphantly smiling,) then I am right, am I not?

Q.—You sometimes stick it in, don't you. A. (hesitatingly.)—Very seldom.

Q.—You do sometimes? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Is not the effect of this introduction under the skin more quickly perceived? A.—Yes, sometimes; not always.

Q.—Does it last as long? A.—Sometimes; it depends on whether it gets into the circulation or simply into the cellular tissue.

Q.—How long does the effect of half a grain of opium continue when injected? A.—I never gave under the skin a half a grain; I consider it dangerous.

Q.—If irritability should return again, and the patient should ask for more opium, would you not regard it as some little evidence that the effect of the morphia had passed away? A.—What a patient asks for is nothing. Yes, Sir, a little.

Q.—Suppose at four o'clock in the morning, a person injured, should ask for a glass of water and take the vessel in his hands and drink, would you regard it as some little evidence that he was under the influence of opium to any great effect? A.—It might be considered that the effect was passing away.

Q.—Persons die of shock, don't they? A.—There are exceptional cases, as you say (smiling) it depends on the vital energy of a man, to a large extent.

Q.—A person's vital energy don't depend on his size or apparent robustness? A.—It depends on his courage.

Q.—Do you believe that a person, wounded as Fisk was, could help sustaining a shock? A.—He must have had a shock: it follows necessarily.

Q.—Is there such a thing as a person sustaining a shock without having external evidences of it? A.—I should think not.

Q.—Now, will you tell the jury, what in your judgment, he died from: you say you saw the treatment and have a general idea of it? A.—I shouldn't think it was shock.

Question repeated. A.—I didn't see him enough; I didn't see him toward the last.

Redirect examination by Mr. Townsend.

Q.—Was your impression that he had taken too much opium so strong that you spoke of it to your family? Objected to and excluded.

Q.—Did you form such an opinion that night? Objected to.

Q.—What was your opinion that night? Objected to, as having been already gone over. Excluded.

Q.—Do you consider giving so much opium good practice or bad practice? Objected to and excluded as opening the case again.

Q.—Would such an administration of opium be likely to produce death? Objected to. A.—I think hypodermic injection of thirty drops of Magendie's solution possible to produce death: I have heard of such cases.

By the COURT—Did you consider the wound very dangerous? A.—A person with such a wound has all the chances against him; the probabilities are against him.

AFTER THE RECESS.

After the recess the Court reassembled, and the first witness called was

Cassius H. Reed, proprietor of the Hoffman House, to whom the following question was put: Immediately before this transaction did the prisoner state to you that he was persuaded that Fisk intended to waylay him? Did he express apprehensions of being pursued by those persons? Did he exhibit a pistol which he said he had purchased to defend himself, and in case he was killed it would be the work of Fisk?

The District-Attorney said that under a former ruling all these questions were excluded, on the ground that the facts were not connected with Fisk.

Mr. TREMAINE—If your Honor will rule that we are not permitted to give in evidence that he thought Fisk would waylay him, on the ground that—

The COURT—It don't matter on what ground it is put as long as it is excluded. I exclude it. Exception.

TESTIMONY OF DR. JACOBI.

Abraham Jacobi, physician and surgeon, of nineteen years' practice in this City, and physician in the Mount Sinai, German and other hospitals, and President of the County Medical Society, testified: I am acquainted with shock; it consists of general prostration immediately following injury; it may cause death at once by general paralysis; the symptoms are general prostration of the whole system; the motory and sensitive powers show muscular movement; very feeble sensibility; feebleness of the muscles generally, and therefore of inspiration; occasional deep sighs; in a large majority of cases the pupils are dilated; the temperature of the body is lower than normal; the normal temperature is ninety-eight and a little more than half the temperature of the blood.

Q.—Are you familiar with the effects of opium? Have you lectured on the effects of opium? A.—I have.

Q.—Have you seen cases? A.—I have; in the early stages of opium poisoning it is not uncommon for patients to waken and ask for drink.

Q.—I will put to you this hypothetical question. [Repeating the hypothesis put to preceding witnesses.] What would you consider the cause of death in such a case? A.—Either morphine poisoning or uremia.

Q.—What is uremia? A.—It is a condition of the blood which results in disorder of the kidneys; the case looks like that, or poisoning by morphine.

Q.—But suppose upon examination the kidneys were found to be in a healthy condition? A.—Then I should look for opium poisoning.

Mr. Townsend then read the account of the post-mortem of Fisk's body at the Coroner's inquest, and asked the witness if he had an opinion as to the cause of death—whether he could state, in his opinion, it was from the effects of opium. A.—Those minutes are insufficient. From those minutes no one would be able to say what the man died of.

Q.—The kidneys are healthy; that excludes uremia. A.—Yes.

Q.—From the post-mortem, then, would you have any doubt as between uremia and opium. A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Would you think he died of shock? A.—I would not think he died of shock.

Cross-examined by Mr. FULLERTON—Q.—You understood that was an hypothetical question that was put to you? A.—I believe it was.

Q.—You say, then, from that, he must have died from morphine poisoning.

Mr. TOWNSEND—He did not say that at all.

The COURT—Yes, he did; he twice stated that death was caused, according to the appearances, by opium poisoning.

Mr. FULLERTON—You say, then, that from the symptoms that have been read, the man must have died of opium poisoning? When a person dies of opium poisoning, what are the effects? A.—I expect to find effusion of water on the brain or congestion.

Q.—But now if you don't find that? A.—I simply say that account is insufficient.

Q.—Don't you learn from the post-mortem that the brain was healthy? A.—Yes.

Q.—Well, does that imply that he died of effusion or congestion? A.—I am not prepared to say; what is written there is, in my opinion, absolutely useless.

Q.—Never mind that, then. If the brain was healthy—no congestion, no watery effusion—did that imply he died of morphine poisoning? A.—I must answer my questions in my own way.

Q.—No you won't. You'll answer the questions as they are put to you. Why do you say that he died of morphine poisoning, when the post-mortem shows that the brain was healthy? A.—My answer is grounded on the description and the post-mortem.

Q.—Do you confine yourself to the symptoms during life? A.—They were not read together; my answer was made on the symptoms.

Q.—Yes; but after the reading of the post-mortem you said that he died of morphine poisoning; but you don't predicate that opinion on the conditions after death? A.—No: I referred to the symptoms during life.

Q.—Now you commence to take a new departure. Now, if you learn that after death the brain was healthy, would you then adhere to the opinion that he died of opium poisoning? A.—From what I have seen of opium poisoning, and what I have seen of post-mortems. I should expect there would be cases where the opium could not be found; I would have to look over the records before answering that question.

Q.—Ah, then you are not prepared now? Can't you state whether if upon the post-mortem examination the brain was found healthy, no watery effusion, no congestion, the person died of morphine poisoning? A.—I should think it very doubtful; we don't pretend to be absolutely certain of anything in medical practice.

Q.—You have given your answers to the counsel on the other side based on facts assumed by the counsel. It was a mere answer given on a hypothetical question? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you ever administer opium in cases of shock? A.—Never; opium is a remedy in certain cases; if after shock there was pain I should administer opium; after I had administered a certain amount of opium I should stop, and administer other remedies—as hydrate of chloral.

In answer to further questions the witness declared that he was not a homeopath, but declined to call himself an allopath. He considered that such a wound as the deceased received would certainly be followed by death.

After Ex-Judge Fullerton had concluded the cross-examination of Dr. Jacobi, Mr. Townsend asked him were the appearances he would expect from morphine poisoning in the brain recognized in ordinary post mortem. Excluded.

Q.—What would be the effect of eight to ten ounces of brandy, without nourishment, in addition to the morphine? A.—I believe it would increase the narcotic symptoms of morphine.

Q.—How long is it before death occurs ordinarily in opium poisoning? Excluded.

Q.—Is it usual when experts are called in medicine that they should receive a fee? Excluded.

TESTIMONY OF DR. BENJAMIN MACREADY.

Benjamin Macready was the next witness called. He testified that he was a practicing physician in this City, and had been in practice thirty-six years; has been connected with various medical institutions, including Bellevue Hospital, for twenty years; had been present all the time during which the medical testimony was given, and had heard it all.

Q.—What, from that medical testimony, in your opinion, is the cause of the death of James Fisk?

Mr. Beach objected, because the inquiry should be put in the form of a hypothetical case.

The Court so ruled.

Mr. TOWNSEND—Then I will have to read the testimony of all the doctors.

Q. A man in the prime of life, in unusually sound health, receives a severe injury from a pistol-shot wound, that man being a man of temperate habits; the first shock is recovered from; pulse 76, respiration 24; intelligence undisturbed; his answers prompt; would you apprehend any further danger from the shock? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—If, in such a case, at half-past ten his pulse and respiration were normal, and at eleven o'clock a reaction is further established, the condition of the patient considered improved, but you find that he then becomes sleepy, but is rational, perfectly so, so long as he can be aroused from sleepiness, and then lapses into coma; pulse runs to one hundred and thirty, and respiration goes down to eighteen, so that soon he cannot be aroused at all; what would be your opinion? A.—In a previously healthy man, I should have no doubt that man was laboring under the influence of narcotic poison.

Q.—Could these symptoms have occurred from a recurring shock? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—From collapse? No, Sir; they are not the symptoms of collapse.

Q.—From peritonitis? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How much opium is there in fifteen drops of Magendie's solution? A.—A drop is a variable quantity; a dram is sixty minims, and a drop is considered equivalent to a minim; but forty drops of Magendie's would fill a dram measure, so that in reality a drop of morphine is equivalent to a minim and a half, and fifteen drops would probably be twenty-two and a half minims; hypodermic injections of morphine are considered dangerous; two fatal cases have recently been reported in which fifteen minims of Magendie's solution have been administered hypodermically.

Q.—What influence would ten ounces of brandy have if a patient had taken thirty drops of morphine internally and fifteen drops hypodermically? A.—In my belief it would be cumulative.

Q.—Is a man who bears large doses of purgative medicine necessarily tolerant of narcotic medicine? A.—Tolerance of one purging medicine is no proof of tolerance of another kind of medicine; a delicate woman may require a large dose and a strong man a small dose; but a delicate woman would be likely to be more influenced by a large dose of morphine; but there is a peculiarity in that which you cannot anticipate prior to experience.

Q.—Would you think if a person woke after a quarter past four, was conscious, and asked for water, he was necessarily free from the effects of poison? A.—Decidedly not; morphine necessarily, as part of its influence, dries the mouth and throat, and the person on waking might ask for water, and then lapse into sleep again until the fatal symptoms might come on.

Q.—From your knowledge of this case, and the hypothetical questions that have been put to you, what, in your opinion, was the cause of the death of Mr. Fisk? A.—I have no doubt that the cause of death was directly the influence of opium and morphine; it was not shock; it was not peritonitis; it was not uremia; he being a healthy man, brain disease was excluded; it was opium, and nothing else.

Dr. Macready on his cross-examination said he was subpoenaed on the 5th of July, but had been spoken to about the case previously by Mr. Townsend, who was a patient of his and met him frequently; he had written out some of the medical questions to be put to witnesses and had suggested others.

Q.—Didn't you write specific questions to be put to Dr. Sayre? A.—Very probably during the cross-examination.

Q.—You told him that Fisk had taken morphine, didn't you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Didn't you tell him you would testify to it? A.—I am not sure.

Q.—You have some recollection of telling him so? A.—Very likely I did.

Q.—You knew you would be called as a witness? A.—Not until two or three days ago; I have read no testimony except that in the daily papers; had a conversation with both Drs. Wood and Carnochan.

Q.—You told him you thought Fisk had poison? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Doctor, are you to receive any compensation for this? A.—Not that I know of, further than I have received.

Q.—What compensation have you received? Objected to. Ruled out as immaterial.

Mr. FULLERTON—We propose to show that he has received, or is to receive $500.

Mr. MCKEON—Have we asked what Dr. Tripler received?

WITNESS—Perhaps I have spoken to more than two or three; I [illegible] alapathy.

David L. [illegible], stenographer of the Court of Special Sessions, was called to refer to his original official notes of the testimony given by Thomas Hart, as written out by the witness, to see if there was to be found in his notes any such testimony as Hart had given on the trial, that he heard Stokes deny the shooting. After consuming a good deal of time there was no such testimony of Hart found.

THE PRISONER'S FATHER AS A WITNESS.

Edward H. Stokes, father of the prisoner, was next called and sworn. He testified as follows: My age is seventy-two, and I reside in this City, and have lived here for the past ten years; previous to that I resided in Philadelphia; since coming to New-York I have had opportunities to see the prisoner for a period of five or six years almost daily; subsequent to that on an average of once or twice a week; he was married about eleven years ago; within the past year he was ill and at my house for about two weeks—that was six or eight months previous to his imprisonment.

Q.—Do you recollect when he was first arrested? A.—Yes, Sir; I think it was in January, 1871; I visited him in jail; he was there but a short time—from Saturday to Monday or Tuesday morning.

Q.—Mr. Stokes, state to your recollection, whether or not you have discovered any change in the conduct of the prisoner, and if so where and of what character? A.—Yes, Sir; from the time of his first trouble with Mr. Fisk, six or eight months before his arrest.

Q.—Will you state to the jury what those appearances or evidences were? A.—Well, he complained of a great pain in his head. [Here the witness shaded his eyes with his hand, and manifested much feeling.]

Q.—You say since his troubles with Fisk; did this change in his deportment relate to anything except his difficulties with Fisk, or the subject with regard to Fisk? Objected to.

Q.—State what was said and done upon which you base the statement that he seemed to be changed since his dealings with Fisk? A.—It was on the subject of the compromise; on one occasion he charged me with rather interfering to obstruct a settlement.

Q.—Is that true? A.—That was not true.

Q.—Explain and describe, in your own way, his manner and appearance? A.—There was an entire unfixedness of purpose; he would propose a thing one moment, and the next he would fly off on another subject; on one or two occasions, when I would proffer any advice, he would seem very much excited and very disrespectful, different from his former behavior; on one occasion he became so excited he rushed out of the house, took a carriage at the door, and left; an hour afterward I received a note from him apologizing for his conduct; I have destroyed that note.

Q.—What did he say in that note? A.—He said that he knew he had said something disrespectful; that he was mad and was not conscious of what he had said, and wanted me to overlook his conduct.

Q.—Do you recollect any occasion, when his mother was present, his conduct was such as to be remarked between you? A.—Yes, Sir; I think that was about a month before his imprisonment; he appeared to be very much excited.

Q.—Describe his appearance, or his conduct? A.—He was excited upon the subject of his difficulty with Mr. Fisk, embracing the oil-refinery matter.

Q.—At this time did you notice anything peculiar in his countenance or his eye? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What was it? A.—I can hardly describe it; rather different from what I had ever seen before.

Q.—Have there been cases of insanity in your family or your mother's family? A.—(Witness very much affected.) Yes, Sir.

Q.—How many cases, in what relation? A.—I had a brother who died in the Insane Asylum.

Q.—What other relations have been insane on your side, or on the mother's side? A.—This was the only decided case that I should call insanity; in the other cases there was hallucination of the mind.

Q.—How were they related to you? A.—My wife's nephew was laboring under some fancied or imaginary difficulty; he was sent for a short time to the Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum; they did not consider him insane, nevertheless he was kept there about six months.

Q.—What other cases? A.—My wife's mother was in a very desponding state of mind for a number of years—settled melancholy; it continued ten or twenty years.

Q.—Any other case? A.—I had a sister become imbecile; I don't think that was insanity.

Q.—Paralysis? A.—Yes, Sir; nervous derangement.

Q.—During the time that your son was at your house, when he was sick, did you discover that he carried a pistol? A.—I did.

Q.—How did you discover it? A.—I think his mother first told me she had seen a pistol under his pillow; I saw a pistol on the table.

Q.—Did you speak to him about it? A.—I did.

Q.—What did he say? A.—He said it was necessary for him to carry it, as he considered himself in danger.

Q.—What did he say he carried it for? A.—To protect himself from Fisk's bullet; I discovered that he carried a pistol a year or two before that, when he went over to the refinery at nights.

Cross-examined by the DISTRICT-ATTORNEY—Q.—When was the earliest occasion you knew of the prisoner's carrying a pistol? A.—About the year 1868.

Q.—Long before these difficulties began? A.—Yes, Sir; I cannot say whether, he carried a pistol constantly; it was about the time he commenced that refinery; when going to and from there he carried money; some difficulty regarding the settlement took place between his mother, him and myself; we continued to talk about the settlement two or three weeks.

The names of Drs. Tripler and Fisher were called, but they did not answer. On motion of Mr. Tremaine, the Court granted attachments against them.

Adjourned to this morning at 10½ o'clock.

Boating at Yale.

The coming inter-college regatta at Springfield bids fair to outstrip in point of interest all that have preceded it. Both Yale and Harvard are doing their utmost to win, and from reports current at New-Haven, we may expect a close and exciting race between these rival colleges. The Yale crew is composed of well-trained and experienced oarsmen, and all are doing their best to come up to the expectations of their friends. The crew now in training for the race is composed of the following men: J. Day, stroke, '73; R. J. Cook, '75; G. M. Gunn, '74; H. A. Oaks, '73 W. F. McCook, '73, Captain; F. W. Adee, bow. Mr. Flogg, '73, who has been training with the crew, has, at his own request, left, and Mr. Oaks, who is a good oar and in excellent condition, has been substituted in his place. The crew feel the responsibility resting upon them, and have determined to gain, if possible, the laurels won by '65.

The Freshman crew is made up of much lighter men than the University, but, most of them being "old hands" at boating, they are sanguine of success. The following constitute the crew: F. T. McClintock, stroke; C. F. Cutler, W. R. Richards, H. J. McBirney, T. R. Selmes, J. A. Post, bow and Captain.

A Wedding in a Storm.

A recent letter from Concord, N. H., states the following:

"Yesterday afternoon the most terrific tempest occurred in this city that has been known for years, lasting three or four hours, with but little interruption. In the very hardest part of the tempest, at 5 o'clock, a wedding was to come off in St. Paul's Church. Taking advantage of a slight lull, the wedding party assembled in the church. In the midst of the ceremony came a vivid flash, accompanied by a roar of thunder. Some say the church was struck with lightning, but if so, no one felt the shock, but a good-sized hole was made in the roof, directly over the seat of the organist, who, as he played the wedding march, was visited by more than 'the droppings of the sanctuary,' the rain pouring right down as through a funnel on his head. As the ceremony concluded, and the bridal party was leaving the chancel, there came a 'lift in the clouds,' the sun for a moment shone out in dazzling brilliancy, and coming through the richly-stained glass, encircled the head of the bride."

GERRIT SMITH.

The Veteran Abolitionist Dreads the Democratic Party.

Speech at Peterboro on the 22d ult.—Democracy and Republicanism Compared—President Grant Vindicated.

Gerrit Smith addressed an audience, composed of his friends and neighbors, on the 22d ult., at Peterboro, in this State. As the speech covers the whole ground in controversy between the two parties, it is reproduced in full. The speaker said:

The Democratic Party is my dread. The Republican Party is my hope. What is this party of which I am so much afraid? I need not say that it is not the original Democratic Party—the party of my childhood and youth. That was a worthy party—a party for human rights and human equality. It was the reform party of its day. It favored universal suffrage and the abolition of imprisonment for debt, and many other beneficent changes. But this modern Democratic Party—this degenerate Democratic Party—is very unlike the original Democratic Party. It is utterly unworthy of the name it has so falsely, not to say so knavishly, assumed. It had, for many years before our accursed rebellion, sympathized with and served the slave power of our land. Hence, when, a dozen years ago, that mighty power became so infatuated as to fall upon our nation with the purpose of breaking it up entirely and forever, it found the Democratic Party ready to help carry this malignant purpose into effect. Indeed, but for the well-known proslavery spirit of that party, the rebellion would not have been. It was the slave power's reliance on that spirit and on the impliedly, if not in fact expressly, promised aid of tens of thousands of Northern Democratic troops, which supplied what that power lacked of encouragement and boldness to plunge into the rebellion. When speaking of this degenerate party, I, of course, do not include in it the thousands of loyal men who, on the breaking out of the rebellion, forsook it and espoused the cause of their country. All the way through the war this infamous party continued in more or less active sympathy with the slave power—ever hostile to the emancipation of the slaves, and ever hating and despising the colored race. All the way through the war it mourned over our successes and rejoiced in our defeats. All the way through the war, it disfavored enlistments in our army, and opposed the drafting of men to fill up our wasting ranks. All the way through it, it did what it could to weaken our national credit both at home and abroad; and to reduce and cripple our means for carrying on the war. And since the war its conduct has been in keeping with its conduct during the war. Repudiation of our national debt, and impossibility that it could ever be paid, when not the cry upon its lips, were still the deep desire of its heart. Despairing of the literal re-enslavement of the negro, it went for heaping upon him as much of other injustice and cruelty as was possible. It refused him the right to vote and to be educated. To this day it persists in refusing him his full measure of civil rights and his equality before the law. Worst and most Satanic of all, it opposes all effectual legislation for suppressing those Southern associations, that whip and hang and shoot thousands of innocent blacks, and not a few innocent white men also, who dare stand up for justice to these innocent blacks. Let me here say that nothing surprises and alarms me more than the softened tone in which this hell-born Kukluxism is now spoken of in certain quarters where, until quite recently, it was denounced with the utmost vehemence. How great the change, at this point, in even the New-York *Tribune!* Does it but reflect a change in its former eminent editor? How sad, if so! This and a few other newspapers, styling themselves "Liberal Republican," (alas, they are quite too liberal toward this superlative wickedness!) continued, until within a few months, to inveigh against Kukluxism as the most horrid of all the crimes of earth. But now these newspapers would have us believe that Kukluxism was only a little and short-lived affair, which has already passed away, leaving peace, harmony and love to supply its place. I admit that there is just now a lull in the storm—but the storm is not yet ended. I admit that, just now, the outbreaks of this matchless wickedness are less frequent, but there are still thousands upon thousands of men and women who are in constant dread of their recurrence. Let President Grant, who so faithfully executes the laws against Kukluxism, withdraw his repressing hand for only a single week, and the flames of hell would again burst out there as furiously as ever, and the whip and halter and bullet be again as busy as ever. It is true that thirty-six persons, convicted of Kuklux crimes, were sent a few days ago to the Albany Penitentiary, and that hundreds and more nearly thousands of others are now under indictment for such crimes; but the spirit of Kukluxism will not die out so long as the Democratic Party exists to sympathize with that spirit. Let us not be deceived by the representation that Kukluxism is confined to the "low whites" of the South. Many of the influential Southern Democrats are involved in it. No small proof of this is that not a few of them fled the country as soon as President Grant undertook to enforce the laws against the murderous scoundrels. No wonder that he is unpopular with these scoundrels, and that they prefer for President some softer person than this iron and invincible soldier. Nevertheless, the dread he inspires is just what is needed a few years longer to restrain and subdue this worst element in the population of our country, if not, indeed, the worst in the whole world. Not only did I consent to have my name at the head of the names to Jefferson Davis' bail-bond, but, as you are aware, I felt so kindly toward the South as to be, from the very first, in favor of universal amnesty. When, however, the reign of Kukluxism set in, I paused, and doubted whether that portion of our country which breeds and cherishes such monsters should receive any more unmerited favors. Heartily did I concur with the motion of our old neighbor, Senator Nye, that the candidates for amnesty be required to purge themselves by their oaths of all participation in Kukluxism.

Such, my neighbors, as I have described it, is the Democratic Party. But what occasion had I for describing it? The occasion is the present rekindling of its zeal and renewing of its efforts to get the reins of government once more into its own hands. But by all that is precious in justice and mercy the Republican Party must be kept in power; and by all that is abhorrent in oppression and cruelty and murder, the Democratic Party must be kept out of power. It is said, however, that the Democratic Party has been kept out of power a dozen years, and that it is now time to forgive it and to let it try its hand at ruling again. No, it is not. When, then, will it be time? Never! Never!! What, not if it repent? It cannot repent. It has sinned too long and too deeply to be capable of repentance. It cannot rise up out of the bottomless depths of its political wickedness. As that generation of Israelites which rebelled against heaven, was shut out from the promised land, so must this generation of impenitent Democrats, of rebellion-favoring Democrats, of negro-hating, negro-whipping, negro-hanging Democrats be forever shut out of power. Time enough will it be for the Democracy to come again into power when the present Democrats (the youngsters excepted) are all dead. Thankful should our Democrats be that the penalty of their crimes falls but upon themselves and not upon their children also. Thankful should they be that under our merciful Constitution there can be no Bill of Attainder—no disqualifying of children because of the crimes of their parents.

Sad day would it be for the negro if the impenitent, unchanged and unchangeable Democratic Party should come again into the ascendant! God forbid that it shall ever come! Kukluxism, now restrained and in process of extinction by the action of the righteous and merciful Republican Party, would then reappear to repeat its enormities. Whoever reads the newspapers cannot fail to see that the chief argument, which the Democratic Party relies on to rally opposition to the Republican Party, is the protection from Kukluxism, that the Republican Party is affording to the negro.

But may not the Democratic Party be allowed to put up and vote for Republicans? Yes!—but Republicans should, as a general thing, pause long before voting for them. But suppose that party puts up for President so pronounced and eminent a Republican as Horace Greeley—cannot Republicans consistently vote for him? Certainly not. For his election would as surely be the success of the Democratic Party as the election of President Grant will be the success of the Republican Party. The election of Mr. Greeley will not turn the Democratic Party into a Republican Party—but it will turn him into a Democrat—not, I trust, into one of the worst type—but still into a Democrat. In anticipation of merely his nomination he talked differently about the tariff from what he had been wont to do; and, instead of continuing to uphold the President's hands in his warfare against Kukluxism, he joined himself to those who would palsy them. He had now ten words against the "carpet-baggers" where he had one against the Kuklux. No, Mr. Greeley's election would not assimilate the Democratic Party to him, but him to it. So it has ever been in such cases—and how, with his kindly and obliging spirit can he prove an exception? I do not say that Mr. Greeley will set out to be a Democrat, and I admit that he may be largely insensible of the progress of his change. Nevertheless, whether consciously or unconsciously, he will be moulded, and this too, at no very slow rate, into harmony with the general views and policies of this great party, which, as seductively as flatteringly, places him at its head. But what if Mr. Greeley should, notwithstanding his candidacy and election, remain miraculously unchanged?—it does not follow that his election would not be the success of the Democratic Party. The President is not all the Government. Congress is far more nearly all of it; and Mr. Greeley's election would be quite like to result in a Democratic Congress. Many of these seceding Republicans will sell their votes to Democratic candidates in exchange for Democratic votes for Mr. Greeley. Unless human nature shall change, the sympathy between these seceding Republicans and the Democratic Party will, all the land over, ripen into open coalitions. The nomination of Mr. Greeley by the Democratic Party—a nomination to be consummated by the Baltimore Convention—is, in effect, a scheme to draw off by this use of his name enough Republicans to turn the scale in favor of Democratic ascendency. I have not spoken to disparage Mr. Greeley. I have no sympathy with the defamation and abuse of him. I am as indignant at his being called a "free lover" as at President Grant's being called a "drunkard." I know him well and esteem him highly. That he has risen by force of his very remarkable talents and many virtues from poverty and obscurity to his present distinction reflects no small credit both on himself and on our American free institutions. I do not blame him for his aspirations to the Presidency. He means to be, if elected, an honest as well as a wise ruler. I only lament that he had not been content to look for his honors solely to the Republican Party. As the candidate for however high an office at the hands of the Republican Party, I would readily have voted for him. I only lament that he should have sought his honors by lending his name and influence to the Democratic Party, and by damaging and endangering that other party which he had served so long and so well. Right here let me answer the question, Where is the Democratic Party to be found? Is it to be found in the recent Cincinnati Convention, or in the approaching Baltimore Convention? It is to be found in both. It is to be found wherever war is made upon the Republican Party. To call the handful of Republicans represented in the Cincinnati Convention the Republican Party is absurd. The hope of that Convention was in the Democratic Party. Its candidates are the candidates of the Democratic Party, and are to be beaten as such and not as candidates of the Republican Party. I need say no more of the Democratic Party except to add that patriotism and justice, the love of country and the love of God forbid our voting with it or for any of its candidates.

We now turn to the Republican Party. At the time it came into being, (considerably less than twenty years ago,) the Democratic Party was sunk into a dead conservatism and into the basest servant of the slave power. The Whig Party became the basis of the Republican Party, notwithstanding it bore quite too much resemblance to the Democratic Party. Happily, however, the Whig Party allowed itself to be leavened by the handful of old uncompromising abolitionists. In this wise was the Republican Party constituted; and the condition of its continued existence and power is that it shall continue to be a Reform party. Grandly did it begin its reformatory career. It fought for the life of the nation, and enslaved it; it fought against the guilty rebels of the South, and the more guilty rebels of the North, and conquered both; it fought against slavery, and killed it; it fought for the rights of the black man and won them. And it did all this not only without the help of the Democratic Party, but in the face of its determined and unrelenting opposition. Its work is not yet done. What is lacking in the civil rights of the black man it must hasten to supply. I speak not here of social rights. They must take care of themselves. The laws have nothing to do with them. Many other reforms are urging themselves upon its adoption; and, unless it shall soon begin to espouse them, it will die, because of its failure to fulfill the condition of its existence—in other words, because of its failure to continue to be a reform party. Ere this the Republican Party should have abolished the franking privilege. Ere this it should have accorded the ballot to woman. The wide step in this direction, taken in the Philadelphia Convention, should be followed up without delay. Ere this, too, the Republican Party should have arrayed Government against the dramshops. For what else is office of Government but to protect persons and property? and the sum total of all other perils to persons and property falls short of such perils from the dramshops. I ask not that Government shall espouse the cause of temperance, and enact sumptuary laws—but I insist that it shall be true to itself, and protect persons and property, whether in doing so it shall help or harm the cause of temperance. The hope of the country is in the continued ascendency and continued reformatory spirit of the Republican Party—and, if there be times when, on account of its persistent refusal to adopt some vital reform, we shall feel bound to withdraw from it, the withdrawal should ever be with the hope that it may be but temporary, and may result not in loss but in gain to the party.

Another Presidential election is at hand. Whom shall we vote for? In the light of what we have said, we cannot vote for candidates of the Democratic Party, however worthy they may be. Grant and Wilson are my own choice—first, because they are the candidates of the Republican Party and the upholders of its righteous principles; and second, because they are wise and honest men and have especial claims to our votes. Wilson is eminently a friend of the laboring man and the black man. Ably and faithfully, and for many years has he fought their battles, and they will rejoice in this opportunity to vote for him. Admirably qualified is Mr. Wilson to take President Grant's place should it be made vacant by resignation or death.

Emphatically true is it that there are special reasons and of the weightiest nature for voting for President Grant. He saved our country in time of war. He blesses it in time of peace. After a long series of successes and defeats, and in which there were quite as many defeats as successes, and when our country was beginning to doubt of her ultimate success, Gen. Grant was summoned to the supreme command of our armies. His policy of persistence, of continuing to hew his way on the same line, though it should take all Summer long to reach victory, was much censured by Gen. Cluseret and other distinguished military men. Nevertheless, it prevailed—he won the final battle. Gen. Lee surrendered, and our divided nation again became one. By the way, the charge of Gen. Grant's severity toward the South is very unjust. The easy terms on which he allowed Lee to surrender prove the kindness and generosity of his heart toward the South. I said that he serves us well in time of peace also. He preserves us in amity with all nations. He pursues a friendly and peaceful policy toward the poor, misguided Indian; and, though Kukluxism is still countenanced by the still pro-slavery and still negro-hating spirit of the Democratic Party, he is fast overcoming it, and bringing its crimes to an end. The vast debt which the slavery and Democracy prompted war brought upon the nation is fast disappearing under Gen. Grant's Presidency, and this too while our taxes are rapidly diminishing.

But it is said that President Grant should retire at the end of his term, and give place to another. Common sense, however, argues that his having been a good President once is a strong reason why he should be President twice. Thus did common sense argue when it re-elected Washington, the first savior of his country. Thus did it argue when it re-elected Lincoln, the second savior of his country; and thus does it now argue when it is about to re-elect Grant, the third savior of his country.

It is said, too, that President Grant has made mistakes. In beautifully modest terms does he himself confess it and hope to learn from experience. All men make mistakes. Not even Presidents are exempted from the aphorism that "to err is human." Some of his appointments have turned out badly. So was it with a larger proportion of the appointments of a part, if not, indeed, of all his predecessors. One thing more—all the efforts (and they have been as malignant as incessant) of President Grant's enemies to charge him with money-making motives, or with any other corrupt motives in his appointments, has signally failed. But he has given offices to his relatives. Yes, it is true that of the scores of thousands of offices in the gift of the Administration, some half dozen or a dozen have gone to his relatives. He has even allowed his old father to continue to be what a previous President made him, Postmaster of a little town in Kentucky. If President Grant has given offices to relatives simply because they were his relatives, he has done wrong. But if it were mainly because being his relatives he could judge better of their qualifications, then, surely, no great blame should attach to him in this matter.

Another charge against the President is that during his Presidency he has accepted presents. The charge is untrue—though in saying so I do not admit that there would necessarily have been moral wrong in his accepting them. It is true presents were made to him as well as to other successful Generals, to express the gratitude and admiration of those who made them; and it is also true that to single him out for blame in the case proves that Gen. Grant is a basely-persecuted man. No other General is complained of for doing what he did; and in the case of no other General is it held to be other than entirely innocent and proper.

What, however, shall we do with Mr. Sumner's speech against President Grant? We cannot make light of it and toss it aside, for Mr. Sumner is, at once, both a great and good man. No one has spoken more frequently or more powerfully for his country, and especially for the colored race. He lives today in the true American heart; and many generations will pass away before his honored and beloved name shall be forgotten. How shall we account for it that such a man should dislike President Grant, whom we should all thank and love and honor, and dislike him, too, more than any other man dislikes him? Some say he is impelled by revenge for not being put again in the Committee on Foreign Relations. This is not true, for long before that he had revealed to myself, and, doubtless, to others also, his intense dislike of the President. May we not look for the origin (not the extent) of this intense dislike to the different tastes and habits of the two men? Mr. Sumner was born in affluence, and bred in elegance. He was moulded in some of the best schools of America and Europe, and by intercourse with some of the most cultured minds in both. He became one of the most accomplished of orators and statesmen. President Grant, on the contrary, was a poor boy, and a laboring man. It is true that for this Mr. Sumner would not despise, nor, at all, undervalue him. Nevertheless, and notwithstanding the great intellectual power manifested by the President, Mr. Sumner would be one of the last men to see in him fitness for statesmanship or for the Presidency. Hence, Mr. Sumner, instead of interpreting the President in favorable lights and with a generous spirit, has been more disposed to follow his steps with criticism and censure. This has become such a habit with him that now, at last, we see him, as in this bitter speech, hunting for occasions against the President where his candor and dignity should not have allowed him to hunt for them, and finding them where only his disordered vision could find them.

Mr. Sumner speaks of President Grant's insult to Frederick Douglass, and through him to the colored race. The insult exists but in Mr. Sumner's imagination. Certain it is that Mr. Douglass is insensible of it, for he is still the uncomplaining and warm friend of the President. Mr. Sumner says that the President, in inviting the San Domingo Commissioners to dine with him, forgot Mr. Douglass. But Mr. Douglass, though Mr. Sumner speaks of him as one of the Commissioners, was not one of them. Like Gen. Sigel, he had served the Commission in the capacity of Assistant Secretary, and like him, he was not with the Commissioners (Senator Wade, Dr. Howe and President White) when they called "informally" upon the President and were "informally" invited to dine with him.

I will speak of but one other unjustifiable attempt on the part of Mr. Sumner to depreciate the President. He says that Mr. Stanton, our eminent War Secretary, exclaimed: "He (President Grant) cannot govern this country." Doubtless, Mr. Stanton said this—for Mr. Sumner is a man of truth. But who was Mr. Stanton when he said it?—a dying man—"his hands," as Mr. Sumner says, "already clammy cold." Very unjust was it in Mr. Sumner to repeat and lay stress upon these words—very unjust both to Mr. Stanton and to the President. Strange thoughts—thoughts contradictory to the tenor and habit of his whole life—do sometimes flit through the brain of a dying man. Emphatically so was it in the case of Mr. Stanton—for abundant is the evidence that when he was in health, and even down to his fatal sickness, he spoke of the President in terms of exalted praise. These words, which Mr. Sumner has so imprudently and unauthorizedly repeated, should be allowed to weigh nothing either against Mr. Stanton's consistency or President Grant's ability.

Let us, my neighbors, instead of disparaging President Grant, and dwelling on the few errors in his Administration, be thankful that he makes us so wise and safe a President. Very foolish is the man who, instead of enjoying the light and heat of the sun, spends all his days in mousing after and magnifying the spots upon it.

I close with saying that we must have Grant for our President a few years longer. The anti-slavery battle is not yet fought out—nor will it be so long as a single shred of Kukluxism remains, nor so long as there are persons, who are deprived on account of their complexion, of so much as one civil right. Let it not be said that the negro, having gained most of his rights, is content to live without the remainder. The more nearly he gains them all, the more discontented and grieved will he be if any one of them is still withheld from him. Such is human nature.

> "The pris'ner sent to breathe fresh air,
> And taste of liberty again,
> Would mourn were he condemned to wear
> One link of all his former chain."

We can trust the Republican Party with Grant at its head to finish this great work which it has begun. But we speak in the light of the past and unchanged character of the Democratic Party when we say that if it come again into power, and with whatever person at its head, the black man will again be outraged—and, if possible, re-enslaved; the national debt be repudiated, or the Confederate debt, including the price of emancipated slaves, be assumed and put upon a par with it; and, in short, the half million of lives and five thousand million of dollars expended in putting down the rebellion and establishing the equal rights of all men will have been expended in vain.

Is there a black man, either at the North or at the South, who is inclined to vote the Democratic ticket? He had better die than do it. He had better die than so wrong his race and so wrong us, whose lives have been lives of suffering and sacrifice for the redemption and welfare of his race. Will not William Lloyd Garrison and his fellow-laborers have lived in vain, if now, at the last, the black man for whom they have lived shall turn against them and go over to their and the black man's enemy?

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Smith, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 12 M.—44, Williams et al. vs. The Cairo and Fulton Railroad Company; 53, Gentry et al. vs. Memphis and Little Rock Railroad Company; 80, Schomberg vs. Cheney; 91, Nash &c., vs. Victor; 100, Sedgwick vs. Verdan et al.; 117, Butterworth vs. Volkening; 119, O'Donnell vs. Martin; 120, Same vs. Same; 121, Same vs. Same; 122, Reid vs. Martha; 135, In re Moses Aaron deceased; 139, In re the matter of the Guardianship of Henrietta and Anna Maria Armitage; 142, Asmulson vs. Johnson; 152, In re M. J. Mulloy vs The Board of Apportionment and Audit. Call. 154—Mengis et al. vs. Taylor.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Court opens at 10½ A. M. No Calendar will be called.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Hackett, Recorder.—1, James Riely, homicide; 2, James Bevins, homicide; 3, Edward Butler and Benedict Clark, robbery; 4, James McQuade and John Conners, robbery; 5, William Davis and James S. Smith, burglary; 6, John McCarty and William Geason, grand larceny; 7, Lewis Morton, grand larceny; 8, John Williams, larceny from the person; 9, George Williams, larceny from the person.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 9.

By Judge Freedman.

John Baier *vs.* John P. Frank; order appointing a receiver.

Illinois H. Lighthill *vs.* Matthew T. Brennan, Sheriff; Eugene M. Veges et al. *vs.* Matthew T. Brennan; order granted.

Charles Boehm *vs.* Augusta Boehm; reference ordered.

William McKinley et al. *vs.* H. A. Rogers; reference granted. (Two suits.)

In the matter of A. Aurelio Arango, William H. Parsons *vs.* Edward E. Hoyt et al.; orders granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 9.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Levi *vs.* Hirsch; motion to confirm referee's report granted.

Waldron *vs.* Duffy, Ellis *vs.* Monaghan; motions granted.

Berrian *vs.* The Department of Public Instruction; motion granted. See memorandum with Clerk.

Barclay *vs.* Covel; motion granted.

Holloway *vs.* Pringle, Richardson *vs.* Kroff. Bruce *vs.* Henderson; motions denied.

Heider *vs.* Thornton; but one bill of costs can be taxed against the defendants who appeared.

McBride *vs.* Brodek; the objection that another proceeding is pending must be taken by answer.

King *vs.* Beaumont; stay granted upon defendants depositing with the Clerk of the Court the amount of costs directed to be paid, and paying Sheriff's upon execution issued.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 9.

By Judge Smith.

J. Douglas Brown *vs.* Elisha S. Wing; inquest set aside and defendant allowed to defend on payment of costs of Circuit and $10 costs of opposing motion, the judgment to stand as security.

Hannah G. Bell *vs.* James B. Bell; motion denied, without prejudice to plaintiff's right to renew it in case of future default in payment of alimony.

Laura E. Minor *vs.* Samuel B. Minor; motion granted for $10 per week alimony and $100 counsel fee.

The Disputed Sapho—Proceedings for the Custody of an Indentured Child.

The habeas corpus granted in the case of Kate Florence Ellis, known on the stage as "Sapho," came up for argument in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, before Judge Smith. The writ for the possession of the little girl, who is about twelve years of age, was sued out by George David Brown, to compel H. W. Ellis, the father of the child, to surrender her into his possession, pursuant to contract between the parties. Mr. William H. Dwyer, counsel for the relator, Mr. Brown, read the affidavits on which the writ of habeas corpus was granted, already published in the TIMES, and which set forth substantially that a contract, to continue two years, was entered into between the parties, whereby Brown was to have control of the little girl, make contracts for her and superintend her performances on the stage, dividing the profits, after certain deductions for her education and clothing. The father refused to allow the little girl to remain any longer under the control of Brown, and the latter now seeks to enforce the contract by the present process.

The father of the child appeared in his own behalf, claiming that the contract was inoperative, the conditions thereof having been violated by Brown, and asked for delay in order to have affidavits prepared to meet the allegations contained in the affidavits of the relator.

Judge Smith said, while there was a very grave doubt whether such a contract could be enforced by awarding the control of the child to the party in whose favor it was made, he would nevertheless adjourn the hearing until the 12th inst., to allow the father of the girl to prepare counter affidavits, his child to remain, in the meantime, in his possession.

Fatal Accidents.

Nathaniel Patten, aged fourteen, of No. 307 East Twenty-sixth-street, fell through the hatch-way, from the third to the ground floor, at No. 112 Leonard-street, yesterday, and was fatally injured. He was removed to the Park Hospital.

Emma Wall, aged two years, was fatally injured, yesterday, by falling out of a third-story window at No. 336 East Twenty-third-street.

Mary Hiess, aged twenty-five, while asleep, yesterday, fell out of a fifth-story window of the tenement-house No. 14 Suffolk-street, and was instantly killed.

Charles M. Ziais, five years of age, while playing on the roof of the tenement-house No. 222 Third-street, yesterday, fell to the sidewalk and was instantly killed.

William Green, aged two years, fell from the fourth-story window of his parents' residence No. 696 Water-street, yesterday, and fractured his skull. He cannot recover.

The Cobb Wife Murder.

Coroner Herrman yesterday held an inquest in the case of Mrs. Margaret Cobb, whose death occurred on the evening of the 3d inst. from violence received at the hands of her husband, Thomas Cobb, during a quarrel at their residence, No. 616 East Thirty-ninth-street. The jury rendered a verdict against the accused, and he was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury. He pleaded "not guilty."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 9.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, 1881, R. 115¾	70,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R. 111⅝
10,000 U. S. 5-20 Reg'd, 1867 ... 114¼	1,000 U. S. 6s, Cur. ... 114⅜
	10,000 do. ...b3. 114⅝
8,000 U. S. 5-20 Cou., '67. 115	5,000 do. ... 114⅝

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

400 West. Union...b3. 75⅛	400 North-western..c. 72⅞
100 Pacific Mail... 74	200 do. ... 72⅞
200 do...c. 73¾	200 do...s3. 72¾
200 do. ... 73⅞	200 do...b3. 72⅞
1000 do. ... 73⅝	100 do. ... 72⅞
1000 do...c. 73⅝	100 do...b3. 73
100 do. ... 73¾	400 do. ... 73
300 do. ... 73⅞	200 do...c. 73
200 do...b3. 74	100 do. ... 73⅛
300 do. ... 74	200 do...s3. 73
400 Erie R. ... 56	200 do...b3. 73
100 do...s3. 56	300 N. Y. C. & H....c. 97⅞
300 do...s3. 56⅛	400 do. ...b3. 97⅞
500 do. ... 56	100 do...s10. 97¾
200 do...s3. 56⅛	200 Rock I. ... 111⅜
200 do...c. 55⅞	100 do...s3. 111¼
200 do. ... 55⅞	200 do...s3. 111⅛
300 do...s3. 55¾	200 do. ... 111⅛
100 do. ... 56	200 do...b3. 111¼
100 do. ... 56⅛	100 Bost., H. & E. ... 7¾
100 do. ... 56⅛	100 Ohio & Miss. ... 45⅝
100 Lake Shore ... 93⅛	400 do. ... 45⅝
100 do...c. 93	500 do...c. 45¾
200 do...c. 93⅛	1300 do. ... 45⅝
100 do. ... 93⅛	200 do...b3. 45⅝
300 Un. Pacific ... 37⅝	100 C., C. & I. C....s3. 34⅛
300 do...b3. 37⅝	100 do. ... 34⅛
100 do...b3. 37¾	100 do. ... 34⅜
100 do. ... 37	100 do. ... 34⅛

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$2,000 Va. 6s, con. ... 52⅛	100 United States Ex. 88⅛
1,000 Mo. 6s ... 94⅞	200 do...bet. call. 88⅛
1,000 do. ... 94⅞	15 Am. Mer. U. Ex. 73⅛
40,000 Tenn. 6s, old ... 75	10000 N.Y.C. & H. Ctfs. bet. call...c. 97⅝
1,000 Br'k'n 6s. W. L. 94⅜	10000 do. ... 97⅝
3,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '83.. 95¼	10000 do...b3. 97⅝
1,000 C. Pac. G. bds. 102	60000 do. ... 97⅝
1,000 U. Pac. 1st M. 90⅛	55 Mich. Cen. ... 115⅛
2,000 do. ... 90⅛	30 L. S. & M. S. S. 93⅛
10,000 do. ... 90⅛	100 Erie Railway ... 56⅝
6,000 do. ... 90⅛	100 do....b. c...c. 56⅝
3,000 do. ... 90¼	100 do. ... 56⅛
25,000 do. ... 90	100 do...c. 56⅛
5,000 do...b3. 89¾	200 do. ... 56¼
2,000 do. ... 89¾	300 do. ... 56
10,000 do. ... 89⅝	200 do. ... 55⅞
5,000 do. ... 89⅞	300 do. ... 55¾
14,000 do. ... 89⅝	100 do. ... 55⅝
5,000 U. Pac. 10s, Inc. 87⅛	900 do. ... 55⅝
6,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d. 94	900 do. ... 55⅝
2,000 H. & St. J. 8s, c. 93	1100 do. ... 55¼
2,000 C. & R. I. & P. 7s. 102	200 do. ... 55⅝
1,000 N. J. So. 1st ... 79⅛	600 do. ... 55⅛
500 B., N.Y. & E. 1st. 95	100 do. ... 55¼
2,000 Pac. 7s, guar. by State of Mo. ... 98⅛	300 do. ... 55⅛
5,000 Long Dock bds. 95	300 do. ... 55
5,000 P., F. W. & C. 2d. 99⅛	100 do. ... 54⅞
1,000 Ohio & Miss. 2d. 88	600 do. ... 54¾
1,000 Chi. & N.W. 1st. 101	100 do. ... 54⅞
7,000 Mil. & S. P. 1st. 92⅛	300 do. ... 55
8,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st. 92	200 do. ... 55¼
3,000 do. ... 91¾	400 do. ... 55⅜
4,000 Chi. & Alt. 1st.. 103	700 do. ... 55⅛
10,000 H. & C. M. 1st.. 88	300 do. ... 55⅝
10,000 P., L. & D. 1st.. 88	205 L. S. & M. So. ... 93⅛
5,000 N. Mo. 1st. ... 92	100 do...b. c...s3. 93
5,000 St. L., J. & C. 1st. 94	100 do...c. 92⅞
10,000 L., B., & M. 1st. 90	200 do...c. 92¾
20 Cen. Nat. Bank ... 100	200 do. ... 92¾
250 Phenix Bank ... 101	400 do...b3. 92¾
6 West. U. Tel. ... 74¾	300 do. ... 92¾
500 do...bet. call. 75¼	100 do...s3. 92¾
200 do. ... 75⅛	100 do. ... 92⅝
100 Quick. M. Co. ... 41⅛	300 U. Pac. R....b. c. 37⅝
100 do. ... 41⅝	100 do...b30. 37⅝
200 do. ... 41¾	100 do. ... 37⅝
700 do. ... 42	50 Clev. & P. B. G. ... 91¼
100 Consol. Coal ... 44	29 do. ... 91⅜
800 P. Mail S. Co..b. c. 74⅛	100 do. ... 91
100 do...c. 74⅛	100 do. ... 90¾
200 do. ... 74	100 C. & N. W..b.c.s3. 72⅞
100 do...s3. 73⅞	500 do. ... 72⅞
100 do. ... 73⅞	100 do...s3. 72¾
100 do. ... 73¾	500 do. ... 72¾
100 do...b3. 73¾	700 do. ... 72¾
200 do...s3. 73⅝	100 do...s3. 72¾
500 do. ... 73⅝	100 C. & N. W. Pref.. 90⅛
200 do...b3. 73⅝	40 C., C., C. & Ind.. 95⅛
900 do. ... 73½	100 Mil. & St. P. ... 54
900 do. ... 73⅞	20 D., L. & West. ... 106
600 do...s60. 73	50 Chi. & A. Pref. ... 120
100 do...b10. 73¾	25 N. J. Railroad ... 136¾
200 do...s3. 73⅞	400 Ohio & M..b.c.s3. 45¾
300 do. ... 73⅝	200 do. ... 45¾
100 do...s60. 73	600 do. ... 45⅝
400 do. ... 73⅝	1100 do. ... 45½
400 N. Y. C. & H..b.c. 97⅞	300 do. ... 45⅝
100 do...b3. 97¾	100 C., C. & I. C....c. 34⅛
500 do. ... 97⅞	200 do...bet. call. 34⅛
400 do. ... 97⅝	200 do...c. 34⅛
50 do. ... 98	600 do. ... 34⅛
800 do. ... 97⅝	300 M., K. & T. R.b.c. 41⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12½ AND 2½ P. M.

$25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, 115⅝	$1,500 U. S. 5-20 C, '65.. 114
13,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new ... 114	2,000 U. S. 5-20 C, '67... 115⅛
	2,000 U. S. 10-40, C. ... 112⅛

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ P. M.

20000 U. P. 1st Mort... 90¾	200 Erie ... 55¾
300 West. Union ... 75	200 do...s3 55¾
100 N.Y.C. & Hud., b3 97¾	400 do. ... 55⅝
600 Pacific Mail...s60 73	100 do...b3 55¾
700 do. ... 73¾	1000 do. ... 55¾
300 do...b3 74	200 do. ... 55⅞
40000 N.Y.C.&H. Scrip 97⅛	200 do. ... 55¾
1000 Lake Shore Scrip 92¾	200 do. ... 55⅞
200 Union Pacific ... 37⅝	100 do. ... 56
100 North-western. b3 73	300 do. ... 56⅛
600 do. ... 73¾	200 Lake Shore ... 93
500 do. ... 73⅛	200 do...b3 93

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 Tenn. 6s. new... 75⅛	300 Erie...b.c. 56⅜
1,000 S. C. 6s. n. J.&J. 28¾	200 do. ... 56⅛
19,000 do. ... 28⅜	500 do. ... 55⅞
1,000 Brook'n 7s, P.L 102¾	600 do. ... 56
6,000 Cen. P. Gold bds. 101⅞	200 U. Pacific...b.c. 37⅜
10,000 Un. Pac. 1st, b.c. 90⅛	500 do...b3. 37⅝
15,000 do. ... 90⅛	500 Cleve. & Pitts G. 90⅜
3,000 do. ... 90⅛	60 do. ... 90⅞
10,000 U. Pac. 7s, L. G. 81¾	30 do. ... 91
5,000 U. Pac. 10s, Inc. 87½	300 Chic.&N.W.b.c.s3. 73⅛
2,000 O.& Miss.C.S.F. 98	200 do...u.r. 73⅛
5,000 St. L.J. & C 1st 94⅛	100 do. ... 73⅛
200 Con Coal of Md.b.c. 43⅛	10 Del. Lack & W'n... 106
100 Quick. Pref..b.c. 52⅛	100 do. ... 105⅜
100 Mariposa Pref. ... 2⅜	255 C. C. Cin. & Ind. 95
200 Pacific Mail ... 74	100 Chic. & R. I. b.c. 111¾
400 do...b.c. 74	100 Mil. & St. Paul ... 53⅞
200 do...b3. 74⅛	100 Chic. & Alton ... 117
100 do...b3. 74	100 H. & St. Joseph ... 41
100 L.S. & M.S. b.c.u r. 93¾	800 O. & Miss. b.c.b3.. 45⅛
400 do...s3 92⅞	100 C.,C.&Ind.Cen.b.c. 34⅛

TUESDAY, July 9—P. M.

The Erie Railway election, today, passed off with unanimity and without any attempt at legal or other disturbance. The new Board of Management is distinguished for wealth and prominence in Banking and Railroad circles, and in point of character and respectability ought to be satisfactory to the English proprietory and to the American Stock and Bond holders. The Board embraces the following names:

Gen. John A. Dix, the President of the Road since its rescue from the hands of Jay Gould in March last.

Mr. Samuel D. Babcock, Banker, and some time President of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, and now at the head of the United States Mortgage Company.

Mr. John J. Cisco, Banker, for many years Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York.

Mr. S. L. M. Barlow, of Counsel for the Road under its present management.

Mr. Alexander S. Diven, of Elmira, for many years in the Direction of the Road, and a member of the Gould-Fisk Administration.

Mr. Homer Ramsdell, of Newburg, President of the Road from 1853 to 1857-8, when he was succeeded by Mr. Charles Moran. He has been in the Direction of late years, and was a member of the Gould-Fisk Administration.

Mr. Charles Day, Lawyer, a member of the Direction under the change made in March last.

Mr. William Butler Duncan, Banker, of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., the correspondents of Messrs. Bischoffsheim, of London, and who takes the place of Mr. W. W. Sherman, elected to the management in March.

Mr. John Taylor Johnston, of the New-Jersey Central Road.

Mr. G. Talbot Olyphant, of the Delaware and Hudson Canal.

Mr. John V. L. Pruyn, of Albany, for many years Treasurer of the New-York Central under the Corning Administration.

Ex-Gov. E. D. Morgan, for many years President of the Hudson River Road long before its consolidation with the New-York Central.

Mr. Frederick Schuchardt, Banker, of the firm of F. Schuchardt & Son, representing an important Continental interest in the Erie and Atlantic and Great Western.

Mr. W. R. Travers, of the New-York Stock Exchange, and a member of the Board since the revolution.

Mr. W. W. Shippen, of the Camden and Amboy Road.

Mr. H. L. Lansing, of Buffalo, a member, we believe, of the Board since March.

Mr. O. H. Watson, for some time Assistant Secretary of War at Washington, under the Lincoln Administration.

This last-named gentleman, now a resident of Ohio, is spoken of as the future President of the Road, and his election may possibly be announced in another part of the TIMES.

The raid upon the Stock market noticed yesterday was renewed this morning, and although not successful in establishing lower prices, the bold selling kept the market in a feverish condition throughout the day. The remarkable feature in the movement is that it is made against a comparative scarcity of the active stocks like Erie, Northwest, Lake Shore, &c., for cash delivery. A consideration was paid for the use of Erie, and other Stocks were lent at a nominal interest, and at the close of the Second Board, Stocks due today and which had not been delivered, were bought in under the rule for account of the Brokers defaulting in their deliveries. The transactions of the day were again large on particular Stocks, the Ohios being included in the bearish pressure in addition to the Stocks noticed yesterday. There were also some heavy sales of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Union Pacific Road at 90⅛@89⅞@90⅛ Ex-Coupon, though we did not hear this transaction connected with the Share department of the Exchange.

The sales of Gold were a fraction firmer than yesterday, mostly at 113⅞ ₱ cent., on some export demand for the Hamburg steamer sailing today and the Cunarder to sail to-morrow. The Public Funds were steady, and the supply of the 5-20s and 5 per cents dealt in abroad was again limited.

The sales for money among the Brokers took a wide range, 4 to 6 ₱ cent., and the party bearing the Stock market are talking up rates, while compelled to borrow Stocks at a nominal allowance of interest, and, in some instances, free of interest.

Exchange on London is 109⅞@109⅞ ₱ cent. on actual Cash transactions, and 109⅞@110 ₱ cent on settlement of London credits now falling due. The market for bills is quiet.

After the Call Board of the Exchange, the following quotations were made as compared with Monday Afternoon:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JULY 9.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States New 5s	113⅞	113⅞
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	115⅛	115⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July, xd.	115⅛	115⅛
American Gold	113⅞	113⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅞	109⅞
N. Y. Central and Hudson	97⅞	97⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	111⅛	111⅛
North-west Common	73	73
Pacific Mail	74⅛	74
St. Paul Preferred	78⅛	78⅛
St. Paul Common	54⅜	54
Ohio and Mississippi	46	46⅞
Western Union Telegraph	75⅞	75
Erie	56⅜	56
Union Pacific	37⅞	37⅛
Lake Shore	93⅛	92⅛
C., C. and Indiana Central	34⅜	34⅜
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	41⅞	41⅞

At the very close of the Hall of the Exchange, at 4 o'clock P. M., the general market was steady.

The latest prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ₱ cent., reg., '81 ... 115¾	5-20 coup., n. i., '65 ... 113⅞
6 ₱ cent., coup., '81 ... 117⅛	5-20 coup., '67 ... 114⅜
5-20 reg., '62 ... 114⅞	5-20 coup., '67 ... 114⅝
5-20 coup., '62 ... 114¾	5-20 coup., '68 ... 114⅝
5-20 reg., '64 ... 114¾	10-40 reg. ... 111⅜
5-20 coup., '64 ... 114⅝	10-40 coup. ... 112⅛
5-20 reg., '65 ... 114⅝	5s coup., '81 ... 113⅝
5-20 coup., '65 ... 114⅝	6s Currency ... 114⅜

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	134	Metropolitan	134
Manhattan	150	Peoples'	145
Merchants'	115	East River	115
Union	130	Nassau	106
America	148	Corn Exchange	130
City	255	St. Nicholas	118
North River	93	Marine	165
Fulton	155	Commonwealth	82
Mech. & Traders'	135	Importers' & Traders'	165
Gallatin National	118	Park	153½
Seventh Ward	100½	Manuf. & Merchants'	100
Commerce	116	N. Y. Nat. Exchange	97
Mercantile	130	Fourth National	111
Chatham	145		

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1872.

Gold receipts	$1,574,843 03
Gold payments	746,299 94
Gold balance	43,816,914 03
Currency receipts	305,889 11
Currency payments	1,122,097 72
Currency balance	7,979,955 59
Customs	317,000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JULY 9.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	97	..
City 6s, new	101	101⅛
Camden and Amboy	126	126¾
Pennsylvania Central	58⅝	58⅞
Reading	117½	117¾
Lehigh Valley	58⅝	59
Catawissa Preferred	45⅛	45¾
Philadelphia and Erie	27½	27¾
Northern Central	39½	..
Lehigh Navigation	43½	43¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	92¾	93

We learn that further subscriptions to the amount of $410,000 have been made to the 7 ₱ cent. Gold Mortgage Loan (at 95 ₱ cent.) of the Milwaukee and St. Paul $2,000,000 Loan. And we are requested to say that the subscriptions will positively close at the Office of Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co. on Monday next, July 15, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Messrs. John J. Cisco & Son, No. 59 Wall-street, continue on private sale the 7 ₱ cent. Gold Mortgage and Land Grant Bonds of the Houston and Texas Central Roads, of which Mr. W. E. Dodge is the President and other wealthy New-Yorkers the Directors and proprietors.

The Erie Road since the First of April last has earned $4,789,000, comparing with $4,195,000 earned in the corresponding time last year.

The Directors of the East River Savings Institution will pay interest at the rate of *Six ₱ Cent.* per annum on demand on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st inst.

The Standard Fire Insurance Company announce an Interest Dividend of *Three and a half ₱ cent.*, payable on demand.

The Home Insurance Company announce a *Five ₱ cent.* Dividend on the capital stock.

The week's exports of domestic produce have been to the currency value of $3,965,813.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ A STANDARD SECURITY.

We are offering the NORTHERN PACIFIC 7-30 GOLD BONDS at Par and interest in currency. They are issued in denominations of from $100 to $1,000 Coupon, and $100 to $10,000 Registered, and are at all times interchangeable, at the pleasure of the holder, without charge.

They are secured by a First and only Mortgage on the Road, its Equipments, Earnings and Franchises, and also on a Land Grant which, on the completion of the Road, will exceed 23,000 acres to each mile of track, or 500 Acres of Land to secure each $1,000 bond.

The lands are now on the market, and the proceeds of sales constitute a SINKING FUND for the REDEMPTION OF THE BONDS.

Holders of United States 5-20 Bonds can convert them into

NORTHERN PACIFIC 7-30s,

realizing an immediate handsome profit, and an increase of about one-third on their annual income.

The semi-annual Interest on the Registered Bonds is paid with GOLD CHECKS, sent to the post-office address of the holder.

All marketable securities received in exchange, without expense to the investor, at their highest current value.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
New-York, Philadelphia and Washington.

For sale by Banks and Bankers generally throughout the United States and Canada.

☞ NEW-YORK STATE SIX PER CENT. GOLD LOAN, due 1887.
A limited amount for sale.
GWYNNE & DAY,
No. 16 WALL-ST.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ A SAFE INVESTMENT FOR TRUST FUNDS.
THE MIDLAND PACIFIC RAILWAY FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

This road is entirely completed and in full operation between the Missouri River and Lincoln, the capital of the State of Nebraska, and is earning more than all its expenses, including interest on its bonds, while its traffic is constantly and rapidly increasing. The line has been built wholly by stock subscriptions, and among its stockholders are some of the most successful railway supporters and financiers in the country. The cost of the road, with its Franchises, Real Estate, Equipments, Telegraph Lines, &c., has been $43,333 per mile, while the mortgage on it is but $18,333, making the Company's securities safe beyond contingency.

The Midland Pacific will connect with the Union Pacific on the west, and on the east with direct lines to the Atlantic Coast and all intermediate centres. Its location is therefore a most important and commanding one, it being the central link of a new trunk route, shortening the distance to the Pacific by 147 miles. As a local enterprise, the Midland Pacific is invaluable. It traverses a fertile tract of country, one of the finest agricultural regions in the Union, and is the main feeder of a rapidly-increasing population. We have examined personally this entire enterprise, and recognize its importance and value, and confidently recommend its Bonds to investors.

During the past few years we have negotiated a large number of railway loans, and there is not one of these roads whose property does not exceed in value, by 100 per cent. the amount of its first mortgage bonds. Present price of Midland Pacifics, 90 and accrued interest. Bonds may be registered without charge, and all marketable securities taken in exchange at full rates.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Are being absorbed by an increasing demand for them.

Besides being the obligation of a wealthy corporation, composed of men of experience and high-toned commercial integrity, they are secured by a first mortgage on the road, revenues, land grant, franchise and equipments, combined in one mortgage, and are readily negotiable both in the markets of this country and Europe.

A liberal sinking fund provided in the mortgage deed must advance the price upon the closing of the loan. Principal and interest payable in GOLD. Interest at eight (8 p. c.) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, free of tax. Principal in thirty years. Denominations, $1,000, $500 and $100, Coupons or Registered.

Price 97½ and accrued interest in currency, from Feb. 15, 1872.

Maps, circulars, documents and information furnished.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York.

The diminished quantity of these Bonds for sale, and the increased demand absorbing them, warrant the belief that they will soon be sought for at an advance considerably above the present subscription price at which they can now be had through the principal banks and bankers throughout the country, and from the undersigned, who unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN OF THE MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.

Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co., No. 30 Broad-street, New-York, are receiving subscriptions for the unsold balance of the $2,000,000 of these Bonds at 95.

One half of the loan (£400,000) in sterling bonds have been sold for European account.

This is the only gold loan issued by the Company.

The Share Capital of the Company is $21,148,600.

The net earnings of the road for several years past have averaged more than seven per cent. per annum upon both classes of Stock. For the last three years the net earnings have averaged $1,604,429 33 over expenses and interest upon its entire bonded debt.

The Company owns 1,151 miles of railroad, with a bonded debt, including this loan, averaging $19,227 per mile.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

☞ Bills of Exchange on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent.

Commercial Credits for use in Europe, South America, East and West Indies, China and Japan.

Circular Notes and Travelers' Credits available in all parts of the world.

Also, Telegraphic Transfers of Money on Europe, Havana and California.

Deposit accounts received, bearing interest and subject to check at sight.

Certificates of Deposit issued and Collections made.

State, City and Railroad Loans negotiated.

CLEWS, HABICHT & CO.,
No. 11 Old Broad-st., London.

☞ THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD is earning a dividend upon its stock, beside interest upon its bonds. But a small amount of the First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds remain unsold. These we offer for the present at 90 and interest. Apply in person or by mail to

W. B. SHATTUCK & CO., Bankers,
No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

☞ CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY First Mortgage Six per Cent. Gold Bonds for sale at NINETY and accrued interest, by

SAM'L F. LOCKWOOD,
No. 36 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 9, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	2	Leather, sides	23,029
Bees-wax, pkgs	1	Oil, Lard, bbls	70
Copper, bbls	137	Cheese, pkgs	6,651
Copper, cakes	480	Butter, pkgs	2,178
Cotton, bales	131	Cork, pkgs	70
Eggs, bbls	1,937	Cut-meats, pkgs	853
Dried Fruit, pkgs	7	Lard, pkgs	1,972
Flour, bbls	6,607	Grease, pkgs	100
Meal, bags	525	Tallow, pkgs	115
Wheat, bushels	46,340	Skins, bales	86
Corn, bushels	186,836	Starch, pkgs	750
Oats, bushels	82,839	Tobacco, pkgs	769
Malt, bushels	12,900	Tobacco, hhds	396
Beans, bbls	8	Oil-cake, pkgs	720
Hides, bdls	22	Whisky, bbls	857
Hops, bales	45	Wool, bales	171

ASHES—Pots have been in request and firm at $7 75@$8 25 ₱ 100 lbs. Pearls continue wholly nominal at about $11 ₱ 100 lbs.

BEES WAX—Has been quiet but steady at from 38½c.@40½c. for Yellow, ₱ lb.

BRICKS—Have been in moderate request since our last, with Common Pale quoted at $4@$5 50; North River Hard, $7@$9 75; Jersey, $7@$8; Croton, $12@$16; Philadelphia Front, $40@$45 ₱ thousand.

CANDLES—Have been very quiet, including Adamantine, 12@16 ounces, 14c.@18½c.; Paraffine, 27c.@28c.; Sperm, plain, 31c.@32c.; Sperm, patent, 42c.@43c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c., ₱ lb.

COCOA—Has been inactive, including Maracaibo at 30c.@32c.; Caracas, 15½c.@16c.; Guayaquil, 15½c.; San Domingo, 8c., gold, in bond, ₱ lb.

COAL—Has been in fair demand and firm, including Liverpool Gas Cannel at $12; House do. $18@$20; Newcastle Gas, $8 ₱ ton of 2,240 lbs.; Anthracite, $4@$5 25 ₱ ton for cargoes.

CEMENT—Has been moderately inquired for, with Rosendale quoted generally at $1 60 ₱ bbl.

COFFEE—Very quiet, with quotations essentially unchanged, holders of desirable samples showing confidence.

COTTON—Has further declined ⅛c. ₱ lb. on early deliveries, under freer offerings and a very limited inquiry; only 196 bales having been taken for spinning purposes. The offerings for forward delivery were much more liberal, and prices were quoted off fully ⅛c.@¼c. ₱ lb. on the official list, the market having been excited and decidedly weak up to the close. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 28,300 bales, (3,400 bales last evening, and 24,900 bales today, with particularly large transactions for August and September delivery,) basis of Low Middling, including, last evening, for July, 600 bales at 23⅜c.; August, 800 bales at 23⅜c.; September, 1,500 bales at 22c.; October, 100 bales at 20c.; 100 bales at 20 1-16c., 200 bales at 20⅛c., 200 bales at 20c., 200 bales at 20¼c.; December, 100 bales at 19c. Exchange—⅛c. paid to exchange 200 bales July, short notice, for August. And today for July, 300 bales at 23c., 300 bales at 23⅛c., short notice, 100 bales at 23c., 200 bales at 23 1-16c., 200 bales at 22⅞c., 200 bales at 22¾c.; August, 100 bales at 22 3-16c., 100 bales at 22⅝c., 100 bales at 22 7-16c., 300 bales at 22¾c., 200 bales at 22⅛c., 200 bales at 22⅛c., 1,300 bales at 23c., 1,000 bales at 22 15-16c., 700 bales at 22⅞c., 100 bales at 22⅞c., 1,400 bales at 23c., 100 bales at 23⅛c., 100 bales at 23⅛c., 100 bales at 23⅛c., 200 bales at 23⅛c., 900 bales at 23c., 600 bales at 23⅛c., 300 bales at 22 15-16c., 300 bales at 22⅝c.; September, 500 bales at 21¾c., 100 bales at 21 11-16c., 300 bales at 21⅝c., 300 bales at 21⅛c., 300 bales at 21⅜c., 400 bales at 21 5-16c., 400 bales at 21¼c., 900 bales at 21 3-16c., 1,400 bales at 21⅛c., 600 bales at 21⅛c., 1,400 bales at 21 3-16c., 100 bales at 21⅛c., 100 bales at 21⅛c., 100 bales at 21⅛c., 200 bales at 21 5-16c., 600 bales at 21⅛c., 800 bales at 21⅛c., 800 bales at 21 7-16c., 400 bales at 21⅛c., 300 bales at 21 3-16c., 800 bales at 21⅛c., 100 bales at 21 3-16c.; October, 200 bales at 19⅝c., 200 bales at 19⅝c., 600 bales at 19⅝c., 700 bales at 19⅛c.; November, 500 bales at 19⅛c., 300 bales at 19c., 100 bales at 19⅛c., 100 bales at 19 3-16c., 200 bales at 19⅛c.; December, 1,400 bales at 19c., 200 bales at 18⅞c., 100 bales at 19c., 200 bales at 18⅞c. Later the market was even more depressed, and August contracts were quoted down to 22⅛c.@22⅜c. The averages of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported on the bulletin, were as follows, viz: July, 23.50c.; August, 24.16c.; September, 22.17c.; October, 20.22c.; November, 19⅛c.; December, 19c. The receipts at this port today were 131 bales, all by rail. The reported receipts at the shipping ports today were 458 bales, and thus far this week 1,997 bales, against 1,538 bales same time the preceding week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 2,663,873 bales, against 3,897,186 bales in 1870-1871. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	19¼	19¾	19¾	19¾
Good Ordinary	22	22	22¼	22¾
Low Middling	23¾	23¾	2.¾	24
Middling	24¾	24¾	24¾	25
Good Middling	25¾	25¾	26	26

EGGS.—Have been in limited request and quoted weak and somewhat irregular in price. We quote from 14c.@22c. for inferior to very choice marks, the main call having been for fresh lots of Western, which have been quoted at 16½c.@18c.; Canada at 18½c.@18c.; State at from 18½c.@20c., and Jersey at 20½c.@22c.

FISH—All kinds have been in light request and prices have been quoted weak. We quote: Dry Cod, $5 62½@$5 75 ₱ cwt. No. 1 Mackerel, $10 50@$12 25; No. 2 do., $9@$10 50; No. 3 do., $5 50@$7, ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $3 50@$5 50; smoked Herring, 20c. for scale, and 10c. for No. 1 ₱ box; Dutch Herring, 95c.@$1 15 ₱ keg.

FRUIT—Has been quite tame, as a rule. We quote: Layer Raisins at $2 55@$2 60 ₱ box; Valencia Raisins, 12c.; Currants, 7⅛c.@7¼c.; Almonds, 13½c.@30c.; Figs, 12c.@18c.; Turkish Prunes, 8c.@8¼c.; Brazil Nuts, 9½c.@10c.; Dates, 7c.; Filberts, 11¼c.@12c. ₱ lb.; Canton Ginger, $9@$9 50 ₱ case; Sardines, 21½c.@22½c., currency, ₱ quarter box. Sales, 600 bags Filberts, 25 frails Dates, and 200 cases Sardines, on private terms.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a moderate inquiry noted for State and Western Flour on a comparatively steady basis as to values, on restricted offerings. Sales have been made since our last of 12,800 bbls., all told, including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 10@$5 75; very inferior to very good Extra State at $6 10@$6 60; very good to fancy at $6 60@$7 25; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $5 90@$6 40; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio $6 20@$6 65, and trade and family extras at proportionate rates.

Southern Flour has been in some request and quoted about steady; sales have been reported since our last of 950 bbls. at $5 65@$8 50 for inferior to very good, and $8 50@$13 for very good to very choice extra, ₱ bbl. Canada Flour very quiet and irregular. Rye Flour has been in good demand at from $3 75@$4 75 ₱ bbl.; sales 500 bbls. Corn-meal continues in moderate request at from $3 25@$3 65 for White and Yellow Western; $3 30@$3 50 for Jersey; $3 70@$3 75 for Brandywine; sales 350 bbls. in lots.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in reduced stock and quoted up 1c.@2c. a bushel, on a moderate milling and export inquiry. Winter Wheat has been dull and almost wholly nominal as to values. Sales have been reported since our last of 67,000 bushels at $1 53½@$1 54 for No 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat; $1 51@$1 52 for prime No. 2 Chicago, afloat; $1 57½@$1 65 for Red and Amber Western, in small lots, and $1 65 for White Western, and $1 85 for very choice new White Virginia....Corn has been less active, and at the close less firm as to price. The advancing tendency in ocean freights has been against the export movement. Sales have been reported since our last of 211,000 bushels at 57c.@60c. for ordinary to very choice steamer grades of new Mixed Western, chiefly 57c.@59c. for ordinary to good steamer, and 61c.@61½c. for good to prime sailing-vessel grades, chiefly at 61c. for good; 61½c.@62½c. for high Mixed and Yellow Western; 70c.@74c. for car-lots of White Western, and 53c.@55c. for damaged....Rye has been more sought after, partly on speculative account, at a shade stronger prices, with sales reported, since our last, of 41,000 bushels at 75c.@77c., closing at 77c. for prime Western in store, and 78c. for good do. afloat....Barley and Barley Malt have been quiet and unsettled as to price....Oats have been moderately inquired for at about former figures, closing less buoyantly; sales have been reported since our last of 103,000 bushels, chiefly at 43½c. for No. 2 Milwaukee afloat; 42½c.@42¾c. for strictly prime to choice No. 2 Chicago; 42½c.@44½c. for ordinary to choice White Western, in store and afloat; 48c. for one car load of choice Barley Oats, and 40c.@42c. for inferior lots.

HEMP—There has been very little demand for stock from any source, yet prices have been quoted about steady for most kinds, including American, $120@$130 for Undressed, and $190@$250 for Dressed, ₱ ton; Russian, $210@$215, gold, ₱ ton; Manila, 12c.@12¼c.; Sisal, 10½c.@10¾c., gold; Jute, 4⅛c.@6⅛c.; Jute Butts, 2⅞c.@3c., currency, ₱ lb. Sales, 100 bales Jute Butts, at 3c., currency, 60 days' credit.

HIDES—Have been quoted steady, but have been without activity; sales, 1,700 dry and dry-salted Matamoras, 8.5 Central American, and 900 Texas Kips, on private terms.

METALS.—The dealings in Ingot Copper have been on a limited scale at about the quotations noted in our last; 100,000 pounds sold at 33¼c.@33½c.....Scotch Pig Iron has been held more firmly, on the basis of $50, for Glengarnock, but has been comparatively quiet; 400 tons Eglinton, and 100 tons Cambroe sold on private terms. Of No. 1 American Pig, the offerings have been very light, and prices have been quoted stronger, ranging from $52@$55, but the market has been inactive. No. 2 American Pig has been plenty, dull and weak within our previous range. Iron rails and bars have been quoted steady, though trade has been slow. Of Russia Sheet Iron, 100 packs Stained, No. 2, sold on private terms.... There has been very little call for Lead, Spelter or Zinc, yet quotations remain about as before....Pig Tin has been very quiet, with sales reported of only 50 slabs Straits at 36½c., and 100 slabs do., deliverable after Aug. 1, at 34c., gold. Tin Plates have been inactive, sales having been confined to 500 boxes assorted Charcoal, deliverable after Aug. 1, on private terms; and 250 boxes B. C. Coke Terne at $10 25, gold, ₱ box.

MOLASSES—A very moderate inquiry prevails for stock within our previous nominal range, the market being weak and irregular; sales, 290 hhds. Cuba Muscovado on private terms; 29 bbls. St. Croix, at 55c.; 10 hhds. Demerara, at 40c., and 10 hhds. Porto Rico, at 59c. ₱ gallon. We quote as before: New crop Porto Rico at 30c.@60c.; Cuba, 20c.@28c.; English Islands, 30c.@45c., and New-Orleans, 40c.@93c., ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been moderately sought after on the basis of $3 10 for Strained, delivered; sales, 1,400 bbls.; also 150 bbls. Pale, at $5 50 ₱ 280 lbs....Tar dull at unchanged prices....Spirits Turpentine has been in fair request and quoted steady on the basis of 48c.@48¼c.@48½c. for merchantable and shipping lots; sales, 625 bbls.

OILS—Crude Whale has been in more demand, and some 2,700 bbls., South Sea and Humpback, have been sold at New Bedford for manufacturing purposes at about previous prices. Crude Sperm has been quiet, but quoted without further material changes as to values; sales 580 bbls., at New Bedford, chiefly to manufacturers, on private terms. Linseed has been inactive at unaltered figures. Menhaden, in less urgent request and irregular. Lard oil rather slow of sale within our previous range. Other kinds dull.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been quiet, but steady, on the basis of 12c. in bulk. Refined has been in less demand, with early deliveries quoted here at 22⅛c.@22¼c., and at Philadelphia at 22¼c.@22½c. Sales have been reported of 1,000 bbls., seller the remainder of the year, at 22c. Refined, in cases, dull at 27¼c.@28¼c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate request in a jobbing way, at rather firmer rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 620 bbls., in lots, at $13 40@$13 60 for new Western Mess, the latter rate for heavy; $12 50@$12 75 for new Western Prime Mess; $12 25 for Thin Mess; $11 for Extra Prime; $15 50@$16 for Clear and Sheer Clear, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery the demand has been light, with sales reported since our last of 200 bbls. Western Mess, seller July, at $13 40, and 250 tcs. do., seller August, at $13 50 ₱ bbl. ....City-dressed Hogs have been in less request at easier prices, ranging from 5⅛c.@8c. ₱ lb....Cut-meats have been in fair demand, at from 11c.@13½c. for Hams, the latter rate for extra brands, and 5¼c.@5¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. The reported sales since our last equal 215 pkgs., within the range....Bacon has been in moderate request at about previous prices; sales, 600 boxes at 7¼c. for Short Rib, 7⅛c. for Long Clear, 8c. for Short Clear, and 11⅛c. for Long Cut Hams....Lard has been quite moderately sought after for early delivery at about previous prices, closing weak. Sales have been reported of 530 tcs. and bbls. for early delivery, at 8⅞c.@9⅛c. for No. 1 to prime Steam and Kettle rendered, chiefly at 9⅛c. for prime Western Steam; 8⅞c.@8⅞c. for New; 9⅛c. for City Steam and Kettle, rendered, and 8⅛c. for No. 1. For forward delivery the inquiry has been more active, but at a shade easier rates, with sales reported of 1,000 tcs. prime Western Steam, seller July, at 9⅛c.; 500 tcs., seller July and August, and 1,000 tcs., seller July, August and September, at 9⅛c.; 500 tcs., buyer July, at 9⅛c., and 500 tcs., seller August, at 9 9-16c....The demand for Beef has been light, at from $7@$10 for Mess, and $9 50@$12 for Extra Mess; sales 110 bbls. Tierce Beef continues very quiet, ranging from $12@$15 for Prime Mess, $16 50@$20 for India Mess, ₱ tierce....Beef Hams rule quite dull at $20@$24 50 as the extreme....Butter and Cheese have been quite sparingly sought after, as a rule, at generally weak prices, particularly for other than strictly prime stock. We quote: Butter within the range of from 14c.@28c. for inferior to choice State; 28c.@30c. for fancy lots of do., and 10c.@17c. for Western; 18c.@20c. for selections of do.; Grease Butter, 7c.@9c. ₱ lb., and Cheese within the range of 6c.@11½c. for poor to very choice Factory; 6c.@9c. for common to choice Dairy, and 3c.@6c. for Skimmed, ₱ lb.

RICE—Has been moderately inquired for and quoted steady. We quote: Carolina, $8 50@$9 50 for ordinary to strictly choice; Rangoon, $6 87½@$7 25, and Patna, $7 37½@$7 75, per 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been very moderately dealt in, including Turk's Is and, 41c.@46c.; Liverpool Ground, $1 40@$1 50; Liverpool Fine, $2 25@$3 10 ₱ sack, from store; Syracuse, $1 25; Burlaps, $1 25; Factory Filled, $2 15@$2 25; Bulk, 35c.@38c.; Coarse, 45c.

SALTPETRE—Has been quite dull; 9½c.@9¾c.

SEEDS—There has been rather more inquiry for Calcutta Linseed at somewhat firmer prices; 4,000 bags were sold at $2 30, gold, ₱ bushel. Grass Seeds have been wholly neglected and quoted nominal. Clover, at 9½c.@10½c. ₱ lb.; Rough Flax, $2 20@$2 35; Timothy, $3 12½@$3 50, and Calcutta Linseed, $2 30, gold, ₱ bushel.

SOAP—Domestic makes have been in fair demand and steady. Foreign quiet. We quote: Castile at 11c.@11½c.; Colgate's Pale, 7¾c.; Family, 8¼c., and No. 1, 5½c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—The market for Raw has been devoid of animation, the chief inquiry having been from refiners, who have been purchasing with reserve. Stocks, though moderate, have been offered in excess of the requirements of buyers, and prices have been quoted lower, closing without buoyancy. Sales have been reported since our last of 870 hhds and 460 boxes, including 320 hhds. about scant fair refining Cuba at 8⅛c.; 550 hhds. scant to fully good do. do. at 8 13-16c.@8 15-16c.; and 400 boxes Centrifugal on private terms. We now quote: Fair refining Cuba, 8⅛c.@8⅜c.; good do. at 8⅝c.; prime do. at 9c.; refining Porto Rico, common to prime, at 8c.@9c.; grocery grades Porto Rico, good to strictly choice, 9⅛c.@10⅛c. ₱ lb.; No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar at 9⅛c.@9⅝c.; Manila, in bags, 7½c.@8⅛c.; for superior to extra superior. Refined Sugars have been in fair demand, and again quoted rather stronger; with Powdered quoted up to 12½c.@12⅞c.; Crushed, 12½c.@12⅝c.; Granulated at 12⅛c.@12⅜c.; A's at 11⅞c., and the range of Yellows at 10c.@10⅞c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Has been quiet but about steady. Sales have been reported of 91,000 lbs. at 8⅞c.@9c. for ordinary to choice, chiefly at 9⅛c.@9 5-16c. for good to prime samples. Also, 60 tcs. Stearine at 10c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Trade has been slow in most kinds, but values have been quoted about steady.

TOBACCO.—Kentucky has been in better request, in good part for export, at firm prices; sales 600 hhds. at 8⅛c.@15c. ₱ pound. Seed Leaf has been in fair demand within our previous range; sales 378 cases new crop New-York at 11⅛c.@14½c.; 50 cases new Ohio at 12c.; 43 cases new Wisconsin at 8¼c.; and 200 cases old crop sundries at 15c.@30c. ₱ pound. Havana has been purchased to the extent of 200 bales at 95c.@$1 15 ₱ pound. We quote:

	Light Grades.	Heavy Grades.
Leaf	8½c.@ 9c.	9c. @ 9½c.
Common to Medium Leaf	9¼c.@10c.	9¾c.@10¾c.
Good Leaf	10½c.@11c.	11c. @12½c.
Fine Leaf	11½c.@12½c.	13c. @14c.
Selections	13c.@14c.	15c. @16c.

And *Seed Leaf* thus: *Old Crop*—Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 12c.@14c.; Seconds, 16c.@18c.; Wrappers, 20c.@35c.; Running lots, 14c.@18c.; Pennsylvania Fillers, 12c.@15c.; Assorted lots, 22c.@25c.; Wrappers, 30c.@40c.; Ohio Fillers, 12c.@16c.; Assorted lots, 15c.@20c.; Wrappers 30c.@40c. *New Crop*—Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 14c.@16c.; Seconds, 28c.@35c.; New-York State Running lots, 10c.@13½c.; Pennsylvania Medium, 12c.@14c.; Fair 15c.@17c.; Fine, 18c.@22c.; Ohio Running lots, 10½c.@15c.; Wisconsin and Western, 8¼c.@10c. *Havana Tobacco* as follows: Havana—Common, 90c.@95c.; Good, 97½c.@$1; Fine, $1 05@$1 10, currency. *Manufactured Tobacco*—Black Work, common and medium, 17c.@19c.; good and fine, 20c.@25c.; Bright Work, common and medium, 25c.@30c.; good and fine, 35c.@55c., in bond.

WHISKY—Has advanced to 92c., with sales reported of 150 bbls.

FREIGHTS—There has been less activity in the line of berth freights, the advanced rates claimed by shipowners operating against free movements, particularly in Grain. In the chartering line, the business has been on a moderate scale, with the main call for vessels for the Grain, Petroleum, Naval Store and Tobacco trades, and rates quoted somewhat firmer....For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been, by sail, 23,000 bushels Grain, at 7¾d. for Corn and 8¼d. for Wheat; and, by steam, 63,000 bushels Grain at 8½d. for Corn and 9d. for Wheat; 7,800 bushels do. (relet room) at the same rates; 2,000 bushels Corn at 8¼d. ₱ bushel; 13,500 boxes Cheese at 35s; 850 boxes Bacon at 27s. 6d.@30s.; also, a British ship, 1,621 tons, hence, placed on the berth for general cargo....For London, by steam, 15,500 bushels Grain (relet room) at 9d. for Corn, and 9½d. for Wheat.....For Bristol, by sail, 7,800 bushels Wheat on private terms....For Glasgow the nominal rates on grain, by steam, were 9d. and 9½d., with a boat load engaged some days since at a rate to be thereafter named, reported to-day at 8½d. and 9d.....For Belfast, a British bark, 442 tons, with about 3,000 quarters grain, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 6d....For a direct port in the United Kingdom, (excluding the West Coast of Ireland) an Italian brig, 259 tons, hence, with about 1,800 quarters grain, at 6s. 6d., or if to the Bristol Channel at 6s....For Cork and orders, an Austrian bark, 675 tons, hence, with about 5,400 quarters grain at 6s. 6d., or, if direct, at 6s. 3d. A Norwegian bark, 450 tons, with about 2,600 quarters do., at 6s. 9d., or, if direct, at 6s. 6d. An Austrian bark, with 2,800 quarters do., (a re-charter,) on private terms; a British brig, 242 tons, with about 1,900 quarters do., also on private terms; a Swedish brig, 290 tons, hence, with about 1,800 bbls. Naphtha, privileges limited to the United Kingdom, at 8s. ₱ bbl; a British bark, with equal to 4,000 bbls. Naval Stores, reported, from Wilmington, at 8s. 3d. for Spirits Turpentine, and 6s. 3d. for Resin....For Havre, a Norwegian bark, 384 tons, with about 2,500 bbls. Crude Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 6s....For a direct port between Havre and Hamburgh, a Russian bark, 480 tons, hence, with a full cargo of Resin, reported at 90c....For Antwerp, 162 hhds. Tobacco at 30s.@32s. 6d....For Bremen, by steam, 6,975 bushels Wheat, 1,600 pks. Tobacco, 7,000 boxes Cheese, 165 pks. Butter and 700 pks. Merchandise on private terms....For Alicante, an American brig, 247 tons, hence, with a full cargo of Kentucky Tobacco at 45s....For Genoa, an American bark, 514 tons, hence, with about 18,000 cases Petroleum at 36c....For Santander, an American ship, 1,557 tons, with a full cargo of Tobacco, from New-Orleans, reported at 52s. 6d....For Rotterdam, 10,000 bushels Rye on private terms....For Odossa, 1,500 bbls. Resin at $1 ₱ 280 lbs.; also a Norwegian brig, 250 tons, with about 8,000 cases Petroleum at 35c....For Callao, a French bark, 207 tons, with Lumber from Burrard's Inlet, on private terms....For New-York, two ships, with general cargo, reported from Calcutta, at $11@$11 25.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

BUFFALO, July 9.—Lake Imports, 3,000 bbls. Flour; 15,800 bushels Wheat, 101,645 bushels Corn, 20,300 bushels Oats. Canal Shipments—57,753 bushels Wheat, 105,402 bushels Corn, 34,638 bushels Oats. Rail Shipments from Elevators—27,880 bushels Wheat, 68,700 bushels Corn, 20,300 bushels Oats. Canal Freights—Wheat, 11¼c.; Corn, 10¼c.; Oats, 7c. Flour dull; Western Spring, $7 25@$7 75; Amber, $8 25@$8 75; White, $8 75@$9 25. Wheat stronger; held at $1 40; nominal at $1 38@$1 40 for Milwaukee Spring, No. 2; Chicago Spring, No. 2, at $1 37@$1 39; White Canada, $1 60@$1 63. Corn dull; sales 8,000 bushels at $1 50½; 8,000 bushels at $1 51, quoted at $1 50½@$1 52. Oats stagnant; quoted at 38½c.@37c. for No. 2 Western. Barley-malt unchanged. Cattle—Receipts today, 2,346 head, making the total for the week thus far, 7,423 head against 4,539 head same time last week; market opened dull and unsettled at ¼c.@½c. off on all grades from last week's prices; the run of stock is inferior in quality to that of last week; but few buyers in attendance, and they stand apart from sellers about ½c.@¼c.; the yards are crowded with Cattle; about 700 head were disposed of; sales 97 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,087 lbs. to 1,369 lbs., at $5 75@$6; 30 Illinois Steers, sold on the road before arrival, averaging 1,361 lbs., at $7; 20 Missouri Mixed Steers, averaging 1,356 lbs., on private terms; 18 Illinois Steers, averaging 1,121 lbs., at $5, and $10 premium; 19 Illinois Steers, averaging 2,082 lbs., at $5 62½; 16 Indiana Heifers, averaging 1,300 lbs., at $6 30; 17 Indiana Steers, averaging 1,406 lbs., at $6 40; 96 Missouri Steers, averaging 1,221 lbs., at $4 50. Sheep—Receipts today 1,200 head, making the supply for the week thus far 3,800 head, against 1,600 head the same time last week; market not opened; no sales. Hogs—Receipts today 2,700 head, making the supply thus far 8,900 head, against 11,200 the same time last week; market active at 20c. ₱ cwt. better than last week. All offerings disposed of. Sales of 6.2 head Indiana, ranging from 192 to 215 lbs., at $4 40; 588 Illinois, ranging from 168 to 215 lbs., at $4 40; 144 Illinois, averaging 230 lbs., at $4 35.

CHICAGO, July 9.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat in speculative demand; prices higher but irregular; No. 2 Spring closed at $1 24½, cash or July; $1 18¾, seller August; No. 1 Spring, $1 26½@$1 26¾. Corn in good demand; No. 2 Mixed 39¾c., cash or July; 41½c.@41⅝c., seller August; 42½c.@43c., seller September; Rejected, 36½c. Oats quiet and weak, and a shade lower; No. 2 26c., cash; 25¼c., seller August. Rye quiet and unchanged; Nos. 1 and 2 55½c.@56c. Barley steady; No. 2 Fall, 53c.@54½c. Whisky firm; sales at 87c. Pork opened firm, but closed dull, $13 10@$13 15, cash, and about the same price seller July; $13 15@$13 17, seller August; demand chiefly for July and August delivery in apprehension of a corner. Lard steady at $8 85@$8 87½, cash or July; Summer, 7⅛c.@7⅜c. Bulk Meats firm and unchanged; no sales. Bacon steady, only sales 20,000 lbs. sugar-cured Hams, 13½c., packed. Cattle dull, holders anxious to sell; Texas, $2 60@$3 50; good Natives, $5 80@$6. Live Hogs in fair demand and firm at $3 80@$4 15. Freights in fair demand at lower rates; Corn to Buffalo, 8¾c. Receipts—3,500 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 254,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, 2,200 Cattle, 6,000 Hogs. Shipments—1,400 bbls. Flour, 126,000 bushels Corn, 25,000 bushels Oats, 1,200 Cattle, 6,000 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, July 9.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat in improved demand and firmer; sample lots of medium to choice Fall, $1 35@$1 45. Corn dull and drooping; No. 2 mixed, 38c.@39c. Oats dull and unchanged; No. 2, 30c. Whisky steady at 87c. Pork dull and nominal. Bulk Meats firm; loose Clear Rib Sides, 7c. Bacon—Demand light; holders firm; jobbing lots of Clear Rib Sides and Sides, 8c.; order lots of Shoulders at 6c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8c.; Clear Sides, 8¼c.; Shoulders for August 1, 6¼c. Lard dull and nominal; country lots, 7¼c.@8c. Hogs quiet at $3 75@$4 25. Cattle quiet; full range, $2 25@$6 25. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour; 2,000 bushels Wheat; 25,000 bushels Corn; 20,000 bushels Oats; 1,000 Cattle.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.—Clover-seeds nominal at $10@$10 50. Petroleum dull and declining; Crude, 16¼c.; Refined, 22½c.@22¾c., on the spot and the month. Groceries nominally unchanged. Flour dull; Superfine, $5@$5 25; Extras, $5 50@$6. Wheat nominal; Red, $1 60. Rye, 68c. Corn quiet and weak; Yellow, 62c.; Mixed Western, 61c. Oats firmer, 38c.@42c. Provisions quiet and steady; small business and prices unchanged. Whisky dull at 91½c.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 9.—Cotton nominal; Middling, 23c.@23¼c.; net receipts 43 bales; gross receipts 45 bales; sales, 175 bales; stock 17,744 bales.

GALVESTON, July 9.—Cotton nominal; good ordinary, 20¼c.; stock 717 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 9—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅛ for money, and 92⅛ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 91¼; 1865s, old, 92¼; 1867s, 92¼; 10-40s, 90.

2 P. M.—Consols for money, 92¾; for the account, 92⅞@92⅞.

5½ P. M.—Consols and American Securities unchanged.

FRANKFORT, July 9.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 96, for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, July 9.—Rentes, 53f. 85c., and closed at 53f. 70c.

LIVERPOOL, July 9—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened dull and unchanged; Middling Uplands 11d.; Middling Orleans, 11¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and easier; Middling Upland, 10⅞d.@11d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅛d.@11¼d. The sales of the day will probably not exceed 6,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is firmer; Wheat, 12s. 2d.@12s. 6d. ₱ cental for California White. The receipts of Wheat at this port for the past three days have been 20,000 quarters, including 2,500 quarters American. Provisions—Cheese, 55s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for the best grade of American fine; Lard, 39s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

5½ P. M.—Cotton—The market closed dull and unchanged. The sales of the day have been 6,000 bales, including 1,000 for export and speculation. Trade Report—Advices from Manchester state that the market is dull and prices are rather lower for all articles.

Evening.—Linseed-oil, £36@£36 10s. ₱ ton.

LONDON, July 9—Evening.—Linseed-oil, £35 5s. ₱ ton. Spirits Turpentine, 34s @34s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, July 9.—Petroleum, 44½f. for fine pale American.

Business in the General Sessions—Pill-Making and Its Profits.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Recorder Hackett, Robert R. Montgomery and Nicol Tweedy were placed on trial on a charge of grand larceny, preferred by David M. Mellis, the financial editor of a New-York journal. The case had been adjourned from the day before, the jury having been impaneled on Monday, according to the evidence of the complainant, Mr. Mellis, Robert R. Montgomery, David M. Mellis and Nicol Tweedy procured the incorporation of a company under the name of the New-York Chemical Company some time ago, and they did business until March last, at No. 78 Maiden-lane, manufacturing pills, having a capital of $1,000 in 200 shares of $5 each, of which Mellis owned 198 shares, Montgomery 1 and Tweedy 1. In March, as Mellis claims, Montgomery removed to No. 146 Broadway about $250 worth of pill trays and materials used in pill making without authority. Montgomery claimed that as one of the partners he had a right to protect his own property, and made the counter charge against Mellis of having removed much of the business to Jersey City before he (Montgomery) took any of the goods away from Maiden-lane. The interesting fact came out in the evidence that the profits of the pill business are 500 per cent. per annum. The Recorder charged in favor of Montgomery, saying that the case was one which should not have come into a criminal Court, and the prisoner was acquitted by the jury without leaving their seats.

Ellen O'Brien, charged with stealing $45 from William McDermott, of Jersey City, was acquitted.

Catacazy's Impotent Slanders.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin, July 6.

The story that comes from London to the effect that Catacazy offers for sale a pamphlet written by himself, and "containing terrible revelations in relation to the Administration of Gen. Grant," will not be likely to strike terror to the heart of the President. It is reported that Catacazy attempted to dispose of his pamphlet while in this country, but failed to find a purchaser. There was probably a consciousness on the part of the managers of the Democratic Press, that while the American public might possibly swallow any quantity of malignant representation coming from men like Sumner and Schurz, they would undoubtedly regard Catacazy as an impertinent meddler, whose testimony upon such a subject would hardly be entitled to acceptance if it were made under oath. And if Catacazy could not dispose of his fables in this country, where partisanship is ready to stoop to almost any depth of meanness, it is very unlikely that he will effect a sale in England, where the journals can have no powerful motive for publishing such stuff. So it is probable we shall never know exactly in what direction the imagination of Catacazy has taken its flights.

Meeting of the New-York State Poultry Society.

The semi-annual meeting of the New-York State Poultry Society was held yesterday at the rooms of the Society, No. 27 Chatham-street, and was fully attended. Very favorable reports were read from the Secretaries. The Committee on Fur-bearing Animals reported the minkery in successful operation, and the domestication of the mink an established fact. The Committee on Fish reported a growing interest in fish culture, and hope by the time of the next annual meeting to report some gratifying results. Initial steps were also taken toward the acclimation of a number of food-producing animals and fowl not native to this climate. After some discussion on the various varieties of poultry and the value of rabbits as a food-producing animal, the Society adjourned.

The Belden Will Case—The Will Sustained.

Surrogate Hutchings, yesterday, rendered a decision in the case of the contested will of Theophilus Belden, who died in this City on the 12th of February, 1871, leaving property valued at $200,000. The will was contested by the heirs at law and next of kin, as against Mrs. Leichardt, niece and legatee of the deceased, on the ground of insufficiency and informality of execution, and undue influence. The decision admits the will to probate, and states that no evidence has been produced by the contestants to support the allegations made by them.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 8th day of July, A. D. 1872, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of AUGUST STEPHAN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 22d day of July, A. D. 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RUDOLPH NATHAN and GUSTAV BENHARDY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Rudolph Nathan and Gustav Benhardy, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 29th day of July, A. D. 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Marshal—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD S. HALL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Edward S. Hall, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the Act of Congress, of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of July, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, the 29th of June, 1872.

jy3-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN L. MANSFIELD, ISAAC M. FREESE and THEODORE W. FREESE, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupts having applied to the Court for a discharge from their debts, and each of them having applied for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1872, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupts should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts and each of them.—Dated New-York, 19th of June, 1872.

je27-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundredth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Fourth-avenue, and from Third-avenue to the Harlem River, in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to Richard Tweed, our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 32 Nassau-street, (Room No. 24) in the said City, on or before the 14th day of August, 1872, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said 14th day of August, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 12 o'clock, M. That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 26th day of August, 1872. That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on One Hundredth-street, between the Fifth-avenue and the Harlem River, in said City of New-York, and extending on either side of One Hundredth-street, half the distance to the next street thereto; and that our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York at a special term thereof, to be held in the New Court-house at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 10th day of September, 1872, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, July 9, 1872.

RICHARD TWEED,
WM. A. HERRING,
FORBES HOLLAND, Commissioners.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHULTZ & WARKER
HAVE REMOVED
THEIR BUSINESS OFFICE TO
No. 860 Broadway,
Corner 17th-st. and Union-square, where they receive orders and sell all the leading mineral waters, as Seltzers, Vichy, Kissingen, Carlsbad, Congress, &c., on draft.

These are the only artificial mineral waters which, after analysis by the first chemical authorities of the country, have been proved to exactly correspond in composition with the natural waters they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession. They are perfectly pure and free from metallic contaminations, and are drawn from our patent ten-gallon

Glass Fountains Only.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN MARKET COMPANY,
NOS. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 18, 1872.

NOTICE.—THE CONSTANT APPLICATION for STANDS in the MANHATTAN MARKET, 34th-st., North River, has induced the Company to open their books before the completion of the building. Consequently, on and after MONDAY, July 1, stands will be LEASED for the term of five years, the occupants to have privilege and preference on renewal of lease at the end of the term. Leases will date from Aug. 1, when it is expected the building will be ready for occupation.

Plans of the BUILDING AND STANDS, with prices affixed, can be examined at the office of the Company.

PAUL J. ARMOUR, President.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS, and Blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR DEAD LETTER ENVELOPES.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21, 1872.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until July 2[illegible], 1872, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing, during a period of two years, commencing on the 10th day of August, 1872, envelopes to be used for returning dead letters to writers.

The envelopes must be hand-gummed, and equal in quality of paper and manufacture to the sample selected by the Department, and have such printing upon them as the Postmaster-General may direct. They must be delivered in such quantities and at such times as may be required at the Post-office Department in Washington, D. C., in good order, packed in strong pasteboard boxes, ready for use, free of cost, for packing and transportation, at the rate of about 160,000 per month, the annual supply being estimated at 2,000,000 (more or less.)

Specimens of the envelopes for which proposals are invited, and blank forms for proposals, may be had on application to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a sufficient and satisfactory guarantee; and the Postmaster-General reserves the right to reject any and all bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Government require it.

Bonds, with approved and sufficient sureties, in the sum of $24,000, will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, according to the provisions of the seventeenth section of the act of Congress, approved the 26th of August, 1842, and payment under said contract will be made quarterly after a proper adjustment of accounts.

The Postmaster-General reserves to himself the right to annul the contract if in his judgment there shall be a failure to perform faithfully any of its stipulations, or in case of a willful attempt to impose upon the Department envelopes inferior to sample.

Under the law no transfer of this contract can be made.

Bids should be securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Dead Letter Envelopes," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Post-office Department, Washington, D. C.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF ENGINEERS OF THE FOURTH-AVENUE IMPROVEMENT,
GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT,
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1872.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at this office for the construction of bridges, approaches, gates, walls, and iron railings, between 43d and 50th streets, according to the provisions of the Act to "improve and regulate the use of Fourth-avenue in the City of New-York," passed May 14, 1872.

Plans, specifications and blank proposals will be in readiness at this office on the 10th day of July inst.

Proposals will be received until 1 o'clock P. M. of the 20th day of July.

Contractors, at their option, can propose for the masonry and approaches, and for the superstructure of the bridges, and other iron-work, separately, or for the entire work.

The Board reserve the right, in their discretion, to accept the bids for the whole or any part of the work.

The right is expressly reserved by the Board of Engineers to reject any and all bids, which they may deem prejudicial to the interests represented by them.

Proposals to be addressed to the "Board of Engineers of the Fourth-avenue Improvement," at this office.

ALLAN CAMPBELL,
A. W. CRAVEN,
EDWARD H. TRACY,
J. C. BUCKHOUT.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until the 23d day of July, 1872, at the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., for 5,000 cubic yards, more or less, Granite, Limestone, or other hard, durable stone, broken to the size of hens' eggs, suitable for concrete. The proposals must be accompanied by a sample of the stone.

Proposals will be made by the cubic yard, and will be received by weight; the weight of a yard to be ascertained by the superintendent, by measuring accurately and weighing the same.

All bids must be made on the printed form, to be obtained of the Supervising Architect, at Washington, or the Collector of Customs, Chicago, Ill., and will be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of $5,000 that the bidder will accept and perform the contract, if awarded him.

All of the concrete stone needed will require to be delivered within forty days after the contract is entered into.

The right to reject any or all the bids is reserved.

Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope and indorsed "Proposals for Concrete Stone, New Government Buildings, Chicago, Ill.," and addressed to SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, Treasury Department.

IMPROVING CHANNEL OF SCHUYLKILL RIVER, PENN.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
NO. 1,330 CHESTNUT-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 6, 1872.

Sealed proposals in duplicate, made on forms supplied from this office with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., of THURSDAY, Aug. 8, 1872, for improving by dredging the channel of the Schuylkill River, between its mouth and Chestnut-st. bridge, 63,000 cubic yards, more or less, of mud, sand and gravel, and loose stones. Also, separate proposals for removing 900 cubic yards, more or less, of rock in the channel. Specifications, &c., will be supplied from this office, where the map of localities may also be seen.

J. D. KURTZ,
Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
THIRD STORY UNION BANK BUILDING,
FAYETTE-ST., NEAR CHARLES,
BALTIMORE, Md., July 8, 1872.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED FOR dredging in Northeast River, Maryland, near the town of Northeast. Proposals to be sealed, in duplicate, indorsed on outside, and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of Aug. 7, 1872, and will be opened in ten minutes thereafter, in presence of such bidders as may wish to be present.

The material is easily removed. There is no rock.

The channel is not to exceed about six feet in depth at mean low water. The locality is sheltered.

Specifications, forms of proposal, and any desired information to be had on application at this office.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
Major of Engineers, United States Army.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
THIRD STORY UNION BANK BUILDING,
FAYETTE-ST., NEAR CHARLES-ST.,
BALTIMORE, Md., July 5, 1872.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED FOR dredging a channel near Salisbury, in Wicomico River, Maryland. Proposals to be sealed, in duplicate, indorsed on outside, and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of Aug. 3, 1872, and will be opened in ten minutes thereafter, in presence of such bidders as may wish to be present.

The material is easily removed. There is no rock. The channel is not to exceed about six feet in depth at mean low water. The locality is sheltered.

Specifications, forms of proposal, and any desired information to be had on application at this office.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
Major of Engineers, United States Army.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
OSWEGO, N. Y., July 1, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at this office until 12 M. Saturday, Aug. 10, 1872, for dredging the channel at Big Sodus, N. Y., and for labor and materials for the repair of four hundred and twenty (420) feet, more or less, of the east breakwater at that harbor.

The amount of material to be removed by dredging is twenty-nine thousand five hundred and ninety-six (29,596) cubic yards measured in position. There will be required for the repair of the east breakwater about twenty-eight thousand (28,000) feet, board measure, of hemlock timber and plank, eight thousand (8,000) pounds of iron, [illegible] two hundred and twenty-five (225) cords of stone, and the necessary labor for the repair of four hundred and twenty (420) lineal feet, more or less, [illegible]

Forms and specifications can be obtained at this office.

JOHN M. WILSON,
Major of Engineers, United States Army.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
OSWEGO, N. Y., July 1, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at this office until 12 M., SATURDAY, Aug. 10, 1872, for labor and materials for constructing two hundred and [illegible] feet of pier, at Pultneyville harbor, N. Y.

There will be required about one hundred and twenty-seven thousand (127,000) feet, board measure, of hemlock timber and plank, seventy thousand [illegible] feet, board measure, of pine timber and plank, [illegible] (15,300) pounds of iron, two hundred and seventy (270) cords of stone, [illegible] bing-posts, and the necessary labor for constructing the pier.

Forms and specifications can be obtained at this office.

JOHN M. WILSON,
Major of Engineers, United States Army.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
OSWEGO, N. Y., July 1, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at this office until 12 M. SATURDAY, Aug. 10, 1872, for labor and materials for constructing four hundred and [illegible] feet, more or less, of pier at Little Sodus, N. Y.

There will be required about one hundred thousand (100,000) feet, b. m., of hemlock timber and plank, seventy-two thousand [illegible] feet, board measure, of pine timber, [illegible] of oak posts, thirty thousand (30,000) pounds of iron, five hundred [illegible] cords of stone, [illegible] (2,000) cords [illegible] and the necessary labor for constructing the pier.

Forms and specifications can be obtained at this office.

JOHN M. WILSON,
Major of Engineers, United States Army.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
OSWEGO, N. Y., July 1, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at this office until 12 M. Saturday, Aug. 10, 1872, for labor and materials for constructing six hundred (600) feet, more or less, of pier at Oswego.

There will be required about one million two hundred and eighty-five thousand (1,285,000) feet, board measure, of hemlock timber and plank, [illegible] (88) feet of [illegible] forty-four thousand [illegible] pounds of iron, [illegible] (6,000) [illegible] four thousand four hundred (4,400) cords of stone and the necessary labor for constructing the pier.

Forms and specifications can be obtained at this office.

JOHN M. WILSON,
Major of Engineers, United States Army.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
OSWEGO, N. Y., July 1, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at this office until 12 M., Saturday, Aug. 10, 1872, for labor and materials for constructing two hundred and forty (240) lineal feet of pier, at Olcott Harbor, N. Y.

There will be required about one hundred and fifty-two thousand (152,000) feet board measure of hemlock timber and plank; [illegible] feet of pine timber; [illegible] posts; five hundred [illegible] pounds of iron, [illegible] cords of stone, and the necessary labor for constructing the pier.

Forms and specifications can be obtained at this office.

JOHN M. WILSON,
Major of Engineers, United States Army.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
OSWEGO, N. Y., July 1, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at this office until 12 M. SATURDAY, August 10, 1872, for removing by dredging from the harbor of Ogdensburg, N. Y., forty thousand (40,000) cubic yards, more or less, of [illegible] gravel, from [illegible]

Forms and specifications can be obtained at this office.

JOHN M. WILSON,
Major of Engineers, United States Army.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1872.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Gen. Grant never has been defeated, and he never will be."—Horace Greeley.

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1872 than he was in 1868."—Horace Greeley, *Speech on 5th January, 1871.*

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Orchestral Concert under the direction of Johann Strauss.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The Last Trump—Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Effie Germon.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Schneider—Mr. John Allen, Miss Alice Harrison.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—The Grand Duchess—Miss Emma Howson and Company.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance and Curiosities—Afternoon and evening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—Summer Night Concert under direction of Theo. Thomas.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—Grand Military Concert by the Garde Republicaine of Paris.

The New-York Times.

CAMPAIGN EDITION.

During the ensuing Presidential Canvass, we shall publish a Special Weekly Edition for the convenience of those who desire the latest and most trustworthy political intelligence.

The Campaign Edition of the New-York Times will be furnished to mail subscribers, for six months, for the sum of FIFTY CENTS. All copies sent to the same Post-office to be mailed to one address.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday edition	$12
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

SPECIAL RATES FOR THE WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES FOR 1872.

The Weekly Times, per annum	$1 00
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum	2 50

Subscriptions to either of our editions, except the Weekly, received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

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Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The New-York Times has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 111 Fulton-st., junction of Fulton and Main, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

☞ *Throughout the Presidential canvass, we shall publish fuller reports of meetings and conventions in each State than any other New-York journal. Very full dispatches will be forwarded by telegraph, supplemented by careful letters. Our desire is to place before the public the latest and most trustworthy information, and we have made ample arrangements for that purpose.*

The utter incapability of Senator Schurz to manage the opposition which he helped to evoke is forcibly pointed out in the *Anzeiger des Westens*—a German paper opposed to the Administration, and possessing great influence at the West. Whoever the Greeley campaign may benefit, it has ruined Schurz. He has shown weakness, incapacity, and bad faith. He declares that the nomination of Greeley is "enough to disgust one forever with American politics"—yet he advises people to vote for Greeley. He went over the nomination, and now praises it. He had neither the ability nor the courage to defeat the disgraceful scandal at Cincinnati, and now he has not the honesty to repudiate a trick which he admits is odious to him. Is this the conduct worthy of a "great statesman?" The *Nation* and the *Post* of this City both declared—believing in Mr. Schurz's integrity—that he could not and would not support Greeley. But Mr. Schurz has contrived to disappoint his best friends, without conciliating those who never believed in him. He called a crisis into existence, and broke down ignominiously under its first pressure. He may well say that he is "disgusted with American politics."

Mr. August Belmont opened the Democratic Convention, yesterday, with a speech, which was partly a vindication of his Chairmanship of the National Committee, and partly a feeble plea for the total extinction of his party by the nomination of its chief opponent. It is not surprising that Mr. Belmont should feel the need of defending his course on the Democratic Committee. It has been his fate to preside over the Democratic Party during the most disgraceful and disastrous period of its history. He found it in full possession of the National, and a great majority of the State Governments. He leaves it begging for help from its most bitter and hated enemy. Nor is it surprising that he should give his voice for the act of folly which is to be its last. It was the only considerable and remarkable addition he could well make to the long list of blunders which he has already committed. His retirement cannot hurt his party, and, since he swears unalterable fidelity to his party's fading fortunes, it cannot much help himself.

In another column will be found the speech of Gerrit Smith to his friends and neighbors in Peterboro. His words are well worth reading. They contain a candid, dispassionate and yet eloquent review of the political situation, clearly bringing out the evils which threaten the country if the Democratic Party shall regain power. Mr. Smith has been a faithful and independent student of our public affairs for many years, and in the discharge of his duties as a citizen has displayed much of the generous patriotism, guided by intelligence and reflection, which marked the public men of the early days of the Republic. His views are at all times of value, and are now especially so.

Most of our City readers must have noticed the new light which is exhibited in front of the Fifth-avenue Hotel. The managers of the company who invent it desire that we should recommend it to the public attention. There are two points about it on which we do not know enough to enable us to speak with any confidence—namely, its *economy* and *safety*. Everybody, however, can see that the light is far superior to anything we have yet had. The ordinary gas is of the color of pea-soup by the side of it. Seven burners are sufficient to light up the whole of Madison-square. When we get our streets illuminated with this gas, the work of the burglar and the thief will be rendered much more difficult than it now is. But before recommending householders to adopt it, or using it in our own composing rooms, (as we are requested to do,) we should like to be satisfied that it is at once cheap and safe.

The Baltimore Convention was temporarily presided over by a venerable octogenarian, who has the fortune to be a grandson of Thomas Jefferson. His Chairmanship was a part of a performance sure to result in the nomination of the editor of the paper which used the following language toward Mr. Randolph's fellow-citizens:

> "When the rebellious traitors are overwhelmed in the field, and scattered like leaves before an angry wind, it must *not be* to return to peaceful and contented homes. THEY MUST FIND POVERTY AT THEIR FIRESIDES, AND SEE PRIVATION IN THE ANXIOUS EYES OF MOTHERS AND THE RAGS OF CHILDREN."

If Mr. Randolph had the spirit of his illustrious grandfather, he would hardly have assisted at this humiliating spectacle.

A Question of Facts.

The charge of "Cæsarism and centralization" was once more made against the Republican Party yesterday by Mr. Belmont, in opening the Democratic Convention. This is a matter on which we are perfectly willing to compare the records of the Republican and Democratic Parties. The Republican Party is to be credited with having broken up in twelve States of the Union a political system which concentrated all political power in the hands of an arbitrary oligarchy, whose supremacy rested on human slavery, on the negation, that is, of all the rights which government is established to maintain. On the other hand, modern Democracy has done its utmost to uphold this system, and today countenances the efforts of the former slave-owners to regain power by intimidation, violence, and assassination.

So far as the nation at large is concerned, then, the case is plain enough. But the Democratic Party, as represented by Mr. Belmont, has given us a more defined and even more startling instance of its attitude toward centralization in our own State and City. Two years ago we had a case of "Cæsarism and centralization" here which was recognizable by the most careless observer. All political functions were confined to one small band of corrupt men. They made our laws, they executed or evaded them at will, they adjudicated upon them, they held the strings of our purses, they levied what taxes they chose, spent the proceeds as they liked, and for many months refused a single word of explanation. Here were executive, legislative, judicial, administrative branches of the Government under control of a small number of bad men. Mr. Belmont will hardly deny the facts, for among their powers, and as the source of all of them, this unprecedented body of politicians had the power to mold the action of the Democratic Party, and to make its officials, Mr. Belmont included, perform whatever service was demanded. At that time, we did all we could to enlist Mr. Belmont against this odious system, but we had no success. With full knowledge of its oppressive and outrageous character, and in the midst of the desperate struggle of the honest part of the community in which he lived to overthrow it, he never lifted his finger, he never opened his lips against it. He even presided at a public meeting at which James Fisk, Jr., extolled this beautiful system of "centralization," and not a word of protest escaped his lips. After that he did his best to screen Mayor Hall. And now the man who could see nothing dangerous to popular liberties or republican government in the despotic rule of Wm. M. Tweed, before which he himself was compelled to cringe, seeks to frighten the American people by portraying Gen. Grant in the character of Cæsar. Mr. Belmont alludes in a very affecting manner to America as "the cherished bride and choice of his youth." He has lived with her on very strange terms if he has not learned in these thirty odd years, that her sons are more likely to be insulted than scared by a bugbear of this kind.

Mr. Belmont very properly concluded his speech by a suggestion in favor of the nomination of the Cincinnati candidate. The Convention will doubtless take the course hinted at, and place Mr. Greeley fairly before the country as a Democratic candidate. Exactly why this, rather than the merely "passive" policy of indorsement, is to be adopted, may be learned from the New-York *World* of yesterday. That journal, replying to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, with the insolence "Liberal" Republicans must expect to put up with from the party furnishing the votes, remarks: "If, for reasons of expediency, we are to take a candidate who so little represents our principles, it is all-important that we may put a Democratic hook in his nose and prevent his doing mischief."

More Signs of Failing Memory.

Should the country ever be favored with Horace Greeley as President, it will enjoy the advantage of having a Chief Magistrate who either cannot remember one day what he said and wrote the day before, or who has not the slightest scruples in denying his own words.

A few weeks ago, Mr. Greeley instructed his own organ to insinuate in a roundabout way that he had never said "Gen. Grant had never been defeated, and never would be." The *Post* accepted this as a denial. We did not. But we have waited ever since for a straightforward denial from the *Tribune*, upon which we should have given the time and place when Mr. Greeley used the words attributed to him.

Mr. Greeley finds his own record very hard to wriggle out of. It sticks to him like the shirt of Nessus, (as Mr. Sumner would say,) and every now and then he tries to repudiate it, and says it was his man of all work who wrote some specially offensive passage concerning the Democrats. The general opinion among readers of the *Tribune* is that Mr. Greeley writes everything in the paper. To judge from his own statements now, he has never written a line in it. It was Dana the libeler who cried out "On to Richmond." It was somebody else who called the Democrats "murderers and thieves." Greeley never uttered a harsh word in his life. Butter would not melt in his mouth.

A perfectly devilish passage concerning the Southerners having been quoted in *Harper's Weekly* from the *Tribune*, the latter paper (which is *not* an organ) yesterday came out with the following:

> "We have neither the space nor the inclination to notice the thousand calumnies against Mr. Greeley and the *Tribune* with which the Grant papers are daily filled. Their favorite pursuit seems to be to ransack the old files of the *Tribune* and take from its correspondence or its clippings anything which may be calculated to injure Mr. Greeley, and boldly to attribute it to him. These garblings and misrepresentations we have not noticed, and do not propose to. But *Harper's Weekly, having gone beyond this and resorted to forgery*, seems to require a word of contradiction. In a recent number it prints a caricature of Mr. Greeley gloating over the ruin of a Southern family; and, knowing that the public will recognize the absurdity of a representation so much at variance with his character and record, they have adopted the simple expedient of fortifying their caricature by printing in large type the following sentence, which they pretend to have extracted from the *Tribune* of Nov. 26, 1860:
>
> 'When the rebellious traitors are overwhelmed in the field, and scattered like leaves before an angry wind, it must not be to return to peaceful and contented homes. They must find poverty at their firesides, and see privation in the anxious eyes of mothers and the rags of children.'
>
> We deem it only necessary to say that *not a word of this pretended extract is found in the Tribune of that date, and no such words were ever written by Mr. Greeley*. We leave the public to judge the moral quality of the act committed by the Messrs. Harper."

Now, this denial is what some people call a "white lie." It is a *black* ditto so far as regards the charge of forgery—but observe the sneaking manner in which Mr. Greeley crawls out in the last sentence but one. "Not a word of this pretended extract is found in the *Tribune* of that date"—that is, the date given in *Harper's*.

Now, the passage quoted *did* appear in the *Tribune*, and we have not the slightest doubt that it was written by Horace Greeley. At any rate, he has delighted in putting himself forward before the public as responsible for everything which appears in the *Tribune*, and such a passage as that quoted *could not have appeared without his knowledge and consent*. He now insinuates that it never appeared in his paper. In doing this, he once more exhibits himself as an untruthful man. The *date alone* was incorrectly given in *Harper's*. The full passage and correct date will be found below:

> "But nevertheless we mean to conquer them—not merely to defeat, but to *conquer*, to SUBJUGATE them—and we shall do this the most mercifully the more speedily we do it. BUT WHEN THE REBELLIOUS TRAITORS ARE OVERWHELMED IN THE FIELD, AND SCATTERED LIKE LEAVES BEFORE AN ANGRY WIND, IT MUST NOT BE TO RETURN TO PEACEFUL AND CONTENTED HOMES. THEY MUST FIND POVERTY AT THEIR FIRESIDES, AND SEE PRIVATION IN THE ANXIOUS EYES OF MOTHERS AND THE RAGS OF CHILDREN."—*Editorial article headed "No Half Measures," Tribune, May 1, 1861, p. 4, col. 4.*

This was not the only occasion on which Greeley expressed the same ideas. Read the following:

> "We hold traitors responsible for the work upon which they have precipitated us, and we warn them that they must abide the full penalty. * * * The rebels of that State (Virginia) and Maryland, may not flatter themselves that they can enter upon a war against the Government *and afterward return to quiet and peaceful homes. They choose to play the part of traitors, and they must suffer the penalty. The worn-out race of emasculated first families must give place to a sturdier people, whose pioneers are now on their way to Washington, at this moment, in regiments.* An allotment of land in Virginia would be a fitting reward to the brave fellows who have gone to fight their country's battles."—*Editorial article headed "Confiscation," Tribune, April 23, 1861.*

Does anybody believe that Horace Greeley was ignorant that these sentiments were being advocated in his own paper? He first enticed the Southern people to rebel, and then cried out like a savage for the most cruel and bloody vengeance upon them.

Of course all Southerners will vote for their benefactor. Why should they not? Their first Virginian President once said he "could not tell a lie." At least they have picked out a candidate now who is not quite so squeamish.

A Frightful Plot.

Here is something that should be known. We find it in the *World*; but appearing there, it would naturally fail to receive the wide diffusion and general credit which it deserves, and we therefore take pleasure in announcing it to the public. "Gen. Porter is the real President of the United States." Grant, it seems, is supine and "indolent," a sort of Merovingian monarch, and Porter is Mayor of the palace. So "Grant is watched by Porter like a dog," and "nothing is done by Grant except what Porter approves." We all knew that Gen. Grant was an indolent man. He showed that he was so all through the war, from Vicksburg to Appomattox; but nobody supposed before that he allowed this trait of his character to appear in his administration of the President's office. In that we had always understood from the *World*, and of late from the *Tribune*, that he was exceedingly busy, stretching out his hands into every custom-house, and post-office, and internal revenue office in the country, and seeing with his own eyes that the machine was run in his interest. We have been told by those high authorities that President Grant looked personally after the appointment and removal of laborers, and the lowest and least important class of clerks; and, in fact, that he had assiduously reorganized the whole administration of the Government, so that it was no longer a democracy but a bureaucracy, with himself at the head, and that the object of the organization was the pecuniary profit of the Grant and Dent families. We have ventured to question the absolute truth of these solemn assertions on more than one occasion; and now we are glad to find that our doubts were well founded. Gen. Grant is indolent, and Gen. Porter is the real President,—which probably accounts for the fact that although there are so many tens of thousands of places to bestow, only a baker's dozen of the most insignificant of them have been given to persons directly or indirectly, nearly or remotely, connected with the President.

But our oracle goes on to give us information no less veritable and important than that which has for a few months past come from the same quarters. We are told that "it is openly stated by those best acquainted with Porter and his chief, Grant, that they will make serious trouble if they see the least chance of Greeley's election." This is impressive; but it is sadly imperfect. Our superior sources of information enable us to give the complete programme in the case supposed: On the final telegraphic announcement of Mr. Greeley's election, Gen. Grant and the Cabinet having been assembled, Grant the Sluggard will be ordered to kneel and stretch out his head; and he, with his known readiness to do anything he is told to do, will comply, and his head will be immediately struck off with a regulation sabre by Gen. Porter, who will at once assume the reins of Government, and, assembling the army, will march on New-York, which will instantly be burned to the ground. Horace Greeley will be roasted at the flames of the *Tribune* office, stuffed with his own turnips, which he will be compelled to chop up himself with his Chappaqua ax, previous to his impalement on the spit. He will then be served up at a supper given to the usurper by the principal merchants and bankers of the burning city, on occasion of his being proclaimed Dictator of America.

This will certainly happen in case of Mr. Greeley's election. Let us all take warning in time.

Palestine.

It is satisfactory to hear that the exploration of Palestine is to be pushed with increased vigor. At a late meeting of the Palestine Exploration Fund, held in London, it was made public that the Society thus named is at last out of debt, and that it possesses a good balance at its banker's. The yearly income of the Society amounts to about fifteen thousand dollars, a sum which to us seems small, but which, in the Holy Land, will go a long way. It is unfortunate that Capt. Stewart, who has been employed in exploring and surveying Jerusalem—and of whose discoveries, and those of Capt. Warren, we have had so many interesting accounts—has been compelled by ill-health to leave Palestine, and has been forbidden by his physicians to return. However, his work has since been taken up and pursued by Mr. Tyrwhitt Drake, and now the War Office has appointed Capt. Cowder, of the Royal Engineers, as a regular successor to Capt. Stewart. Capt. Cowder was to start at once, and will be intrusted with increased facilities for the prosecution of his labors. His predecessor read an account, at the late meeting, of the work he had himself accomplished at Jerusalem; and the high hopes expressed by him of valuable discoveries likely to be made warrant us in looking for news from the Holy Land, in a short time, of importance and interest to the whole Christian world.

An incident occurred at the meeting which has drawn some comment from the press, and which is worth notice as a typical instance of many parallel criticisms. It appears that Mr. M'Gregor, of *Rob Roy* canoe fame, made a clever speech in support of the aims of the Society. He has much personal knowledge of the ground and the subject, and he pointed out with force and ingenuity the benefits that would accrue to Christendom from a correct survey of Palestine. When Mr. M'Gregor sat down, a person got up and made an animated harangue of an adverse sort. This dissentient declared that there was enough work in London in exploring the misery, crime, and ignorance that exist there, without going out to Palestine to spend time and money for the contemplated purpose. He proposed an amendment—to the resolution pledging the Society to permanent exertions toward the design for which it was formed—to the effect that all moneys raised by the Society should be devoted to discovering the "ruins of humanity" in London. The amendment was not received with favor—indeed, found no seconder—and it was, moreover, pointed out that as the proposer was not a subscriber, he had no standing to justify his being heard at all. Hence the attempt of Mr. Thomas Mooney was not crowned with success. The Archbishop of York subsequently observed that large funds were applied to such purposes as were contemplated by the amendment, and that this Palestine Fund did not take from any of the means thus employed, while the knowledge it obtained would elevate this and future generations.

Such criticisms as Mr. Mooney's are often heard, and, although manifestly unsound, are sufficiently plausible to be worth occasional refutation. They are applied most frequently to the labors of missionaries, and sometimes, perhaps, with more propriety than to the exploration of Palestine. Yet, apart from the obvious absurdity of assuming that because evil exists in any one place, good should not be attempted in any other, the bearing of missions on the prospective condition of the home poor should disarm hostile comment. Quite apart from religious considerations, the tendency of the missions is to open up fresh areas for the surplus industries at home, to create new and attractive centres for emigration and prosperity. The discoveries promised in the Holy Land are of vast moment to all Christians as confirmatory of their faith, while the work of the missions possesses an industrial and social as well as a theological significance. Neither, we may be sure, deserves the sweeping condemnation of Mr. Mooney and his kind, who, failing to see an inch beyond their noses, are unable to perceive that what they censure may be calculated to favor the truest and best good of the classes whose interests they appear to protect.

A Row in "the Lords."

Whether due to the heat of the weather, or some less obvious cause, there was quite a lively scene on the night of the 17th of June in that usually sleepy and decorous body, the English House of Lords. "Waterloo day," it will be remembered, was desperately hot, and the evening before it, no doubt, was a fitting herald of what was to come. Anyhow, the customary placidity of the august assemblage at Westminster was so ruffled as to provoke no little national surprise and displeasure. The debate was about the ballot, and the ball was begun by Lord Ripon calmly stating that the Duke Richmond had proposed a "sham." The Duke, apparently petrified, said nothing; but Lords Cairns and Grey promptly attacked his assailant, declaring that part of the "sham" was in Lord Hartington's bill in 1870. On this the Earl of Salisbury, on the one hand, and the Lord Chancellor, on the other, joined in the fray, which soon became fast and furious. The Marquis of Bath then rose and affably informed the Lord Chancellor that he exhibited not only a want of dignity and moderation, but acrimony and bitterness. The Lord Chancellor listened with sweet surprise, and then informed his interlocutor that he was ignorant, and that his associates of the Opposition were despotic. At this point, the Duke of Richmond, who seems at last to have recovered from the shock of Lord Ripon's onset, jumped up and denounced the combatants as "personal;" whereat Lord Clanricarde rose and delivered himself of a slashing censure of everybody, ending by reminding his noble friends of an ancient rule of the House against "personal, sharp, or taxing speeches."

It is easy to understand how Lord Granville may not just now be in the most equable frame of mind. A man who has gone through his correspondence anent the *Alabama* business might be excused for breaking out a little, even under an attack less disrespectful than that of the Marquis of Bath; but that the whole House should join in the mêlée, and rage at each other like the children of Tammany at a Ward meeting, is less intelligible. Probably the air was surcharged with the electricity which burst forth in tremendous thunderstorms the next day over all England, and that meteorological conditions, which respect not even the persons of Peers, had thrown their Lordships off their guard. It is to be hoped that by this time they see, in its true light, the heinousness of their behavior, and that they will not again render themselves obnoxious to censure by so flagrant a disregard of their traditional dignity.

An Aristocratic Army.

They may be very fond of the Republic in France, although, in spite of MM. Thiers and Gambetta, we persist in doubting it; but the clause in the new Army bill, voted by the Assembly on the 16th of June, is unlikely to inspire Republicans with delight, whether they be in France or elsewhere. This fresh enactment, in effect, provides that a young Frenchman who is poor may be compelled to serve in the active part of the army for five years; but, if he is able to clothe, equip, feed and maintain himself in the ranks for one year, he may then go quietly home again, subject only to turn out in the reserve a few days in each twelvemonth. In fact, if he can show that he knows his duties, the year of service may even be reduced to six months. It appears that M. Thiers spoke with warmth in favor of this clause, and so did Gen. Ducrot; yet surely such a policy must have the effect of producing great jealousy and bitterness of feeling. Besides this, it must apparently have the effect of diminishing the numerical strength which it was one of the prime objects of the new Army bill to attain. The fact that the Assembly was willing to vote in favor of this aristocratic provision can hardly be regarded as an earnest of the vigor or permanency of republican feeling among French Representatives; and the fact that the country is willing to accept the provision—or, at all events, makes no sign that we can see against it—does not indicate any very enthusiastic devotion to democratic principles among the French people.

MINOR TOPICS.

A Bostonian who has been writing nonsensical letters to the country Press about our remarks on the sanitary statistics of New-York, favors us with a direct communication. This person is of opinion that sanitary measures are simply an excuse for paying salaries to a number of sanitary superintendents. He further announces the interesting discovery that the man who washes seven times a day lives no longer than he who washes only once in seven days. As he neglects to inform us which man, we suppose that anybody who likes it can adopt the filthy alternative with perfect confidence in the result. This wiseacre declines to believe that decomposition is pestilential, and is pleased to say that he considers the contrary belief to be the "baldest atheism." Were a man like this to build him a house over a dung-heap, and place it close by a well-filled cemetery, he might get cured of his lunacy, but then the country papers would have one correspondent the less.

We had no idea how harmless a thing a leaden bullet might be in a man's abdomen till we gave careful attention to certain parts of the medical testimony on the Stokes trial. In addition to the new lights about the effects of shock on the sympathetic nerve and other ridiculously susceptible parts of the human frame, yesterday's evidence furnished some very suggestive data for the guidance of people who may chance to be unfortunate enough to have their bowels opened by a leaden bullet. Their first precaution ought to be shut out all the doctors, for these professional gentlemen will either quarrel over their body while living, or about it after life has gone, or, perhaps, both. Then the chances of recovery, unless they are left entirely to Dr. Carnochan, seem to diminish with every fresh doctor that is called in; and the unhappy man whose interior has been invaded by the bullet aforesaid, will be permitted to quit this life with the pleasing consciousness that, as his doctors have killed him, the only thing that can be charged against the man who fired the pistol will be, that he was the proximate cause for the "sticking into" his person of quantities of opium altogether out of proportion to his needs.

The story of Mr. Bryan and his patent pavement is a pathetic one. This gentleman believed, and still believes, that his pavement is the best that was ever laid into the earth. "It might become worn out, but it could not get out of repair." Strong in his faith in this very remarkable pavement, Mr. Bryan resolved to become all things to all men, especially to such as were of the Tammany stripe, in order that the streets of New-York might know the blessed influences of his wooden blocks. He parted, did this enthusiastic pavement man, with some $60,000, to a highly-influential individual who "fixed" the Board of Aldermen and saved the resolutions affecting his contract from the Executive veto. But Mr. Bryan omitted to get others of the powers that were, duly "fixed," and so his contract has remained for three years hanging between the Council Chamber and the Board of Public Works, and that $60,000 has not fructified to the extent anticipated. Meanwhile Messrs. Sutherland, Van Voorst and Jaques are endeavoring to find out whether it is Mr. Bryan or the tax-payers who have been badly treated.

It is some consolation, if fellowship in misfortune can be called a consolation, to find that there are European capitals in which the average death-rate for June was quite as high as that of New-York. For example, during the week ending June 22, the death-rate of New-York was equal to 35.5 per 1,000 per annum, while that of Berlin showed an annual rate of 39 per 1,000. In Rome, for the week ending June 9, the rate was 36 per 1,000. On the other hand, during the week ending June 22, the death-rate of London was 19 per 1,000; that of Paris, 22, and that of Brussels, 21 per 1,000. It is noticeable that in Berlin the deaths from infantile diarrhea showed a rapid increase in the first half of June, similar to that which was witnessed here.

They are actually trying in France to to bring some army contractors to punishment who only contrived to get 48 to 127 per cent. profit out of their wares. We wish them every success in the attempt, more especially as the Prefect of a Department is one of the chief criminals. It would be a mournful consolation to hear that this particular Prefect had been sent to the hulks, even although Tweed and his pals, with their 500 per cent. of profit, or their bills that were all profit and no value, should remain outside of Sing Sing. Among other things, the official Ring in the French Department of the Nord, ordered and paid for 69,000 tents, when they had only 26,000 soldiers to provide for. They supplied rifles that would not go off, boots and shoes that wore for two days only, and tunics for which ten days' wear was the limit of existence. In short, they were as thorough-paced scoundrels as the army contracting business has ever developed, and that is saying a good deal. About them and their works we may shortly expect to have a verdict from the Palace of Justice in the pleasant town of Lille.

A very amusing change has come o'er the spirit of the *Tribune* in the matter of figures. Time was when prophecy was eschewed by its political mathematician, and accuracy was with him as near a religion as anything in that office was ever known to be. But now, with a sort of grim feeling that whatever enjoyment is to be got out of election returns must be had before those of the Summer and Fall come in, the mathematician has fallen to compiling tables of the most triumphant sort. The net result of the last edition of these elaborate ante-election consolations is that if the Tammany revival can carry every State in the Union now Democratic, it has *only* to get sixty-four electoral votes besides, and Mr. Greeley will be elected. Happy the soul to which this kind of thing brings comfort. Nothing so weak as facts could ever cast it down.

One Saunders, a very respectable negro of Maryland, has been induced to write a letter on the Philadelphia platform, in which he disagrees with the assertion that the Enforcement act can be adequately executed only by those who approve the purpose for which it was passed. If Mr. Saunders had lived in South Carolina instead of Maryland, and had undertaken to vote the Republican ticket in 1869 or 1870, in opposition to the wishes of the excellent Democrats now in the Albany Penitentiary by virtue of the Enforcement law, he might think differently. He would at least concede that the excellent Democrats aforesaid could not reasonably be expected to administer the law with that thoroughness which, to the average negro mind of South Carolina, in view of past experience, seems very desirable.

The announcement from the London *Standard* that the Imperial Government of Germany is becoming greatly alarmed at the proportions of the emigration of its people to the United States must be received with sundry deductions. The further statement that measures are under consideration for the purpose of checking the German exodus is too absurd to have any foundation at all. It is perfectly obvious that there is a point where the outgo of population will check itself, and that is, where the ranks of labor have been sufficiently thinned to make it better worth while for those left to stay at home than to emigrate. Germany has not, as Ireland had, a feeling of violent political discontent to stimulate a great exodus. Her people emigrate simply because their families are too big to be easily provided for at home, and because they can find thousands of acres of land at their disposal here, for one which is available in Fatherland. Out of her abundance Germany can spare us a good deal more without being in point of population a whit the poorer.

WASHINGTON.

Casualties and Tragedies—Sailors' and Soldiers' Homesteads—Return of Secretary Belknap—Fenton—Indian Affairs.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, July 9.—This has been a day of casualty and tragedy in Washington. Since twelve o'clock last night not less than five persons have lost their lives in this city and vicinity—one premeditated suicide at the Ebbitt House, one negro murder at a picnic at the south end of Long Bridge, and an accident of falling derricks at the new State Department building, by which three men were killed and five injured.

THE SUICIDE.

George T. Cottrell, a clerk in the War Department, committed suicide in the Ebbitt House this morning. He engaged a room there last night, and this morning, after ringing for water, cut a gash in his wrist with a razor, and also inflicted slight cuts on his throat. Death was caused from the wound on the wrist. He left a note asking to be buried in Potter's Field, and saying the suicide was premeditated. Cottrell was a native of Vermont, but resided in Wisconsin for some years.

THE MURDER.

Arthur Cole, colored, was terribly cut with a razor by John Rollins, also colored, at a picnic last night. Jealousy was the cause. Rollins was arrested here after 1 o'clock this morning. He succeeded in getting on top of an unoccupied house and made a desperate resistance. After his arrest he was hurried to the Station-house, and soon three or four hundred colored people gathered in front of it clamoring for Rollins to kill him. Cole will die.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOMESTEADS.

Commissioner Drummond, of the Land Office, has issued a circular explaining what is allowed to soldiers and sailors under the act of Congress of June 8, 1872. He has also prepared a complete set of rules and regulations governing the entry of lands under this act, which can be obtained on application to the Commissioner, or to any of the registers or receivers of land offices. The circular is as follows:

This law allows:

First—Every soldier and officer of the army, and every seaman, marine and officer of the navy, who served for not less than ninety days in the army or navy of the United States "during the recent rebellion," and who was honorably discharged, and has remained loyal to the Government, to enter, under the provisions of the Homestead law, 160 acres of the public land, including the double minimum lands.

Second—That the time of service, or the whole term of enlistment, when discharged on account of wounds or disability, shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect title: Provided, however, that the person shall reside upon, improve and cultivate his homestead for a period of at least one year after he shall commence his improvements. It is required that the period (whether one year or more) of actual residence, improvement and cultivation that may be found necessary to perfect each case of entry under this act, shall follow immediately upon the date of entry.

Third—That any person entitled to the benefit of this act, and who has heretofore made a homestead entry of less than one hundred and sixty acres, may enter under this act an additional quantity of land contiguous to the first entry, which shall make in the aggregate one hundred and sixty acres.

Fourth—That the widow, if unmarried, or in case of her death or marriage, then the minor-orphan children of a person who would be entitled to the benefits of this act, may enter lands under its provisions, with the additional privilege accorded, that if the person died during his term of enlistment, the widow, or minor children, shall have the benefit of the whole term of enlistment.

Fifth—That where a person may heretofore have made an entry under the Homestead laws while in the United States military or naval service, or before entering such service, the time of service shall be equivalent to a residence for the same length of time upon the tract so entered: Provided, that the party shall show at least one year's continued residence upon, and improvement and cultivation of, the tract. The law also reinstates such entries as may have been canceled because of the party's absence from the land while in the military or naval service, provided the land has not been disposed of. And where it has been disposed of, the statute authorizes another entry and the application to the second entry of the proofs touching his residence and improvement on the first tract.

Sixth—That any person entitled to the benefit of this act may file his claim for a tract of land through an agent, and shall have six months thereafter within which to to make his entry and commence his settlement and improvement upon the land.

RETURN OF SECRETARY BELKNAP.

Secretary Belknap returned today from Madison, Wis., where he has been in attendance upon the annual meeting of the Army of the Tennessee. This meeting was a most enjoyable affair. The Secretary remains here for the balance of the season. The members of the Cabinet are now all here save Mr. Fish and Mr. Creswell.

FENTON.

Senator Fenton has been in the city for three days past, so as to be in easy communication with Baltimore. Several redoubtable couriers, like the redundant Ashley and the golden Tilton, have been over for consultation. All goes well for Reuben.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

It is stated upon the authority of Gen. O. O. Howard, Special Indian Commissioner, that the report this morning from California, that the Camp Grant Indians have left for the war-path, has no official confirmation. The Governor of Arizona says they are doing well. They were permitted to move to a healthier locality, and the report of hostile intentions may be founded on this fact, or if not, it is like the last one about the Sierra Biancas—without proper foundation.

JUDGE PRINDLE'S CASE.

Further Examination of Witnesses—The Trial to be Continued Today.

Albany, July 9.—The Senate met at 10 o'clock and resumed the trial of Judge Prindle. Frances Owens, Solomon Titus, Luther Brown, Russell A. Young, Seth Chapin, Daniel A. Gifford, Samuel P. Thomas and Hiram R. Humphrey testified to paying Judge Prindle various sums of money for services in drawing papers in will cases. Attachments were issued for George A. Thomas and James G. Thompson, absent witnesses. Morris Birdsall testified to paying Elisha Prindle, nephew of the Judge, for services as counsel in securing the bonding of the town of Norwich in aid of the railroad of which he was President, at the suggestion of Judge Prindle; he asked the Judge how he got his pay; he replied that he was paid a salary; he told what the salary was, and I thought it was very small; I asked him if that was all his pay amounted to, and he said, "Yes, unless I can make something out of you fellows;" I considered that a jocose remark; did not think it a proposition to corrupt; I did not intend to do anything to corrupt.

William G. Welsh testified that he had heard of the conversation between Judge Prindle and Mr. Birdsall as to his salary and pay. Witness then said he went to the office of Elisha H. Prindle, counsel in the matter of bonding the town of Norwich in aid of the Green Railroad; I asked him for his bill; he handed it to me, and I saw it was $500; I then told him of the conversation between Birdsall and the Judge, and asked what the Judge's bill was; Elisha H. Prindle told me he had not included his bill, as it would make it too large; I told him to see the Judge and get his bill; subsequently the witness called again, and then found the bill was increased to $1,000; I remarked that our people might consider that a pretty large bill, when E. H. Prindle told me the Judge thought he ought to have as much as he (E. H. P.) had.

E. H. Prindle, counsel for the defense, cross-examined this witness sharply, but the witness adhered to his statement; he had opposed the re-election of Judge Prindle, though he belonged to the same party.

Mr. Stanton, of the counsel for the prosecution, produced the bill for $1,000, which the witness thought was the one presented him. The bill was made out debtor to E. H. Prindle, and Judge Prindle's name does not appear in it. The bill was put in the evidence.

At 4 P. M. several witnesses were examined, but no new testimony of importance was elicited. The respondent was required to produce the record of letters of administration granted by him and other papers, or allow an examination of the records by some one designated by the counsel for the prosecution.

Adjourned until to-morrow morning.

"We Need It Here."

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* publishes the following brief note signed by four Democrats in Lancaster, Ky.:

> "Hon. C. M. Clay speaks in Lancaster, Ky., Friday, July 12. We would be glad if you will give the announcement circulation through your columns. We will have a large crowd, and, doubtless, he will do much good, and we need it here."

THE POOR CHILDREN.

How the "Times" Excursion Fund is to be Expended.

Picnics in Country Groves—How the Children Are Gathered Together—Aid Needed for Sick Children in Tenement-Houses—The City Missionaries Going to Work.

The subscriptions to the TIMES Excursion Fund continue to increase in the most gratifying manner, and the end is not yet. We have today to acknowledge the receipt of additional subscriptions to the amount of $354 50, making the total receipts up to date the handsome sum of $2,235 25. In order that our readers may see how the money is subscribed, we publish the entire list:

John W. Minturn	$200 00
Cash per C. H. Marshall & Co.	177 00
Newport, (Rhode Island)	115 00
D. T.	100 00
Chas. Scott & Co.	100 00
A Lady at Newport	100 00
F. B. M.	100 00
S. B.	100 00
Robert Gordon	100 00
D. Appleton & Co.	50 00
T.	50 00
Edwin B. Morgan, (Aurora, N. Y.)	50 00
W. A. Butler	50 00
E. W. Corlies	50 00
C. A. Bristed	50 00
J. P. N.	30 00
A. C. Kingsland, Jr.	25 00
C. B. Tompkins and wife	25 00
Robt. V. McKim	25 00
Eliza H. Wakeman	25 00
Orlando M. Bogert	25 00
M. R. B.	25 00
Two TIMES readers, (Niagara Falls)	25 00
H. E. G.	25 00
Thurlow Weed	25 00
Cash	20 00
E. H. J.	20 00
J. Vanschaick	20 00
M. D. S.	20 00
McK.	20 00
L. L. & J. H. R.	20 00
Cash	20 00
Allie B. Hardenbergh	20 00
Friend	20 00
Cash	15 00
W.	15 00
W. P. P. and Friend	11 00
Mary C. Wakeman	10 00
H. W. G.	10 00
F. J. S. Flint	10 00
A Friend	10 00
A. W.	10 00
G. W. F.	10 00
O. J.	10 00
X.	10 00
E. K. and A. S. K.	10 00
In Memoriam, R. H. H.	10 00
J. W.	10 00
H. Y.	10 00
M. E. A. and A. J. V.	10 00
F. R.	10 00
A. W. C.	10 00
C. E. S.	10 00
H. M. & Co.	10 00
Mrs. T. R. D.	10 00
L. J. C.	10 00
J. S.	10 00
Harry A. Weed, (Stamford, Conn.)	7 50
Alfred, Louis and Harry	7 00
Sympathizer	5 00
E. M. T.	5 00
R. M. H.	5 00
Staten Island	5 00
Newport	5 00
Susan A. Wakeman	5 00
F. B. T.	5 00
James Cowl	5 00
W. M. B.	5 00
G. A. R.	5 00
Mrs. L. E.	5 00
G. L. D.	5 00
M.	5 00
Cash	5 00
Graham Bethune	5 00
Gussie, Barnet and John	5 00
W. C. H.	5 00
M.	5 00
A Mother	5 00
Tarrytown	5 00
C. V.	5 00
H. W. Redfield	5 00
W., (Massachusetts)	5 00
K.	5 00
N. P.	5 00
Two little girls	3 25
M. F.	3 00
Aline, Louise and Walter	2 50
D. H.	2 00
Anonymous	2 00
Ed.	2 00
Cash	2 00
An Invalid	1 50
A. C. Z.	1 00
W. R. R.	1 00
Carrie and Allie	1 00
H.	1 00
Bob	1 00
Brutus	1 00
F.	1 00
J. T. L.	1 00
C. E. C., savings of a little girl	50
Little Nellie	25
Little Gracie	25
Total	$2,235 25

With this money much good can be done, and it will be our care to see that the fund is expended in an intelligent manner. Besides the series of excursions already projected, by which over three thousand children will be taken into the country for a day's holiday, we propose to expend a portion of the money sent us in providing sick children with many desirable luxuries. In this latter work our reporters will be aided by the local City missionaries, as they are acquainted with the residents of the crowded neighborhoods, and know just what is needed and how to obtain it. Mr. Wm. F. Barnard, the Superintendent of the House of Industry, has been provided with $100 for the purchase of ice, cooling drinks, palatable soups and broths, medicine and for medical attendance. The missionaries in the Five Points district give a startling picture of the sufferings of sick children and women, and our reporters find new cases every day. Rev. Mr. Hatch, the missionary laboring in the First Ward, will also be given money from the fund for the aid of sick children, and we are in hopes of getting up a picnic for the children of that neighborhood. Up-town, the Children's Aid Society will expend a proportionate sum in obtaining luxuries and necessaries for the sick children. We find that a large sum can be used in this manner alone; so that, with the outlay for excursions, the fund will need strengthening—a fact, we are sure, which need only be understood by the public to insure a hearty and prompt response.

It must be remembered that while we have secured the services of the different benevolent societies and missions in collecting children for excursions, the little ones are not inmates of the institutions, but are to be gathered in from the tenement-houses in the different neighborhoods. When our reporters first began their inquiries among the poor they found the parents very willing to let their children go on excursions, only stipulating that they should be under the care of the missionaries and societies already known to them. Besides this, it was found necessary to have the co-operation of those acquainted with the children to insure their safety, for the children are accustomed to obey the teachers and visitors. It will thus be seen that we shall be able to reach the very class most needing help, and that the children who will go on the picnics are those who never have an opportunity to escape from the heated atmosphere of the City. The mode adopted for collecting children for an excursion is as follows: Tickets are printed to the number required, and they are discriminately distributed by the missionaries. The parents, upon receiving the tickets, are instructed to bring their children to the place of departure at a certain hour on the morning fixed upon, and down in the Five Points the most astonishing preparations are going on among the mothers to have their little ones decently and cleanly dressed for the picnic to-morrow. In fact, now that it is understood by parents in the poor neighborhoods that children can go on excursions free of expense and under careful guardianship, there will be no difficulty in gathering a sufficient number for a dozen picnics, should our resources enable us to defray the unavoidable expenses. As has been already stated, our reporters have been able to make their purchases at the very lowest rates, the dealers being apparently only too happy to throw off their profits. The liberality of the steamboat owners and railroad companies also permits us to get up excursions at a comparatively low figure. The initial picnic, to take place to-morrow, will be the most expensive, as there are many things to buy, which will be available on subsequent occasions.

The Five Points excursion will start to-morrow morning, unless the weather prove unfavorable, in which event it will be postponed until the next clear day. The party of children will rendezvous at the House of Industry before 8 o'clock A. M., and all of the supplies will be forwarded to Hunter's Point on trucks beforehand. The procession will be formed at 8:20 o'clock, and march by the nearest route to the foot of James-street, East River, under the guidance of Mr. Barnard and his assistants, accompanied by three representatives of the TIMES. In order to keep the children in good order, and at the same time afford them a pleasure not often enjoyed, a small brass band has been engaged, the musicians being also capable of furnishing dance music for the juveniles at the pleasure grove. Four policemen will accompany the party from the starting point and remain with it all day. By their help the passage of the children across the crowded streets will be accomplished in safety, and the entire excursion party be properly protected from outside interference. At the ferry the procession will be met by Mr. A. V. Winans, Treasurer of the East River Ferry Company, who will see the party safely on board the steamer Southampton. A pleasant voyage up the East River to Hunter's Point will follow, and, on the arrival of the excursionists at the Point, they will enter the six first-class passenger cars awaiting them. The train will start immediately after all are on board, and the trip to Mr. Lockwood's grove, near Rockaway Beach, will occupy an hour's time.

At the grove swings will be prepared, and facilities for games supplied. The larger boys will find balls and bats for base ball, and some astonishing scores will, no doubt, be the result. In short, the children will be given a real holiday, with all reasonable liberty for enjoyment. They can romp together to their heart's content, and take a new lease of life in the fresh country air. The luncheon to be provided will be an ample and appetizing one, and as the physician attached to the House of Industry will be in attendance, there need be no fear of any serious illness among the children. Few who have not arranged the details of an excursion have any idea of the amount of supplies necessary to feed 500 children. We shall take to Rockaway Beach to-morrow, 1,600 sandwiches, made of the best materials—beef, ham and tongue. There will also be 600 pound cakes, 150 quarts of ice-cream, 1 box lemons, half a barrel of sugar, 100 pineapples, 600 pounds of ice, and 1 can of milk. Besides these there will be three large tubs for making lemonade, 600 plates, 600 spoons, and the necessary facilities for laying the tables.

Those contributors who desire to accompany the children to-morrow, and aid in amusing them, will please report at the House of Industry at 8 A. M. and start with the party.

LYNCH LAW IN OHIO.

Two of the Mercer County Murderers Hanged by the Mob—The Third Returned to Jail for Trial.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 9.—As was apparent from last night's dispatches, the mob of 3,000 persons who took from jail at Celina, Mercer County, Absalom Kimmel, Jacob Kimmel and Alex. McLeod, charged with the murder of Mary Jane Secor, was determined to make short work of the prisoners. After leaving the jail, the men were placed in a wagon, and the immense concourse, at the command "Forward, march!" moved off for Kimmel farm, in sight of where the poor girl had been murdered and thrown to the hogs. Here they halted under a sapling; a rude gallows was erected, and halters were fitted to the necks of the prisoners. At this juncture Elias Secor, brother of the murdered girl, appeared and pleaded with the crowd for the life of Jacob Kimmel, the youngest prisoner, seventeen years old, expressing his doubts as to his participation in the affair. This appeal was received with cheers, and young Kimmel was exempted from the sentence which the people had passed upon all. Absalom Kimmel was much broken down, but McLeod maintained the same stoical indifference he had shown from the first. He maintained stoutly he had never seen the girl, and accounted for the blood on his clothes by bleeding from the nose. He took the Testament, kissed it, and called on God to attest his innocence. He importuned them to have mercy on his poor mother and sister, and asked God to forgive them all. Absalom Kimmel adhered to his confession made the day before, to the effect that after returning from church Sunday, June 23, McLeod asked if any girls went west, and when Jacob Kimmel said several, they all went in that direction until they came to the place where the girl was murdered. Each violated her person once, and McLeod the second time, after which McLeod knocked her in the head with a heavy stick. This was about midday. They then went to the Kimmel home, and at night McLeod told them he had been back to the place and that the girl was not dead, but he had killed her. The two were hung till they were dead, while the younger Kimmel was returned to jail. The father of the Kimmels was warned to leave the country in a specified time, and the terrible tragic scene, almost unparalleled in this part of the country, was ended.

Nitro-Glycerine Explosion—Seven Men Seriously Injured.

On Monday a terrible explosion occurred on the Midland Railroad, in Kearney township, where a cut is being made through the hills. A large blast had been prepared with nitro-glycerine, and the fuse applied, but it failed to explode, and the tamping was removed, and another charge added, a new fuse being applied. An explosion followed, and the men, eleven in number, re-entered the pit made by the blast in order to resume work, when a second explosion followed, throwing immense masses of rock into the air and some of the men to a considerable distance. Seven of the eleven men were severely hurt, and though none of them have died, it is feared that the injuries of at least two of them will result fatally. It is thought that on making the second charge a portion of the tamping was accidentally allowed to remain, and this prevented both charges exploding at once. The second did not explode until after the men had returned to work, and thus endangered all their lives. Two of the men, John Nilsson and Francis Bergren, were terribly hurt. Nilsson was fearfully cut about the head, face and back, and his left leg so badly torn as to render amputation necessary. Bergren had his leg fractured in two places, and was also badly cut and bruised. Both men were conveyed to St. Michael's Hospital, Newark, and were yesterday alive, though in a critical condition.

POLITICAL.

Greeley's Pictures in the Tammany Groggeries.

Men of Liberal Ideas—The Weak Spot in the Conspiracy—A German Paper on Carl Schurz.

Men of Liberal Ideas.

Among the callers at the Greeley Headquarters, Astor House, yesterday, were a well-known Broadway black-leg and the large-waisted Ex-Senator Graham, of Orange County, who boasts that "he has the biggest chest of any man in the country." Graham is also noted for having been one of the most corrupt Democrats in the Legislature. But of such as these two individuals is the party of "Liberal" ideas.

The Liberal Reformer's Friends.

The Ultra-Southerners in New-York shout Greeley in all the big hotels.

Pictures of Greeley are now seen in many of the Tammany-haunted rum-holes of the City, beside the portraits of Tweed.

Ex-Senator Bradley's old head-quarters in Third-avenue, is now frequented by staunch supporters of Greeley.

A desponding Greeley man from Wisconsin says, that Horace will never carry the State in the world. Doolittle and J. Scott Sloan, the Liberal leaders, are not of sufficient calibre to bear down the prominent men of the State who support Grant.

The Tammany Candidates.

Gov. B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, arrived at the Fifth-avenue Hotel yesterday forenoon, called at the head-quarters at the Glenham Hotel, and afterward visited Hon. Horace Greeley at the Lincoln Club. The meeting between Greeley and his Gratz was a short one. It is the first since their nomination. Gov. Brown leaves the City this 11 o'clock P. M., for New-Haven, to attend the Commencement at Yale College.

Banner-Raising by the Seventh Assembly District Republican Association.

A large and enthusiastic assemblage of Republicans of the Seventh Assembly District Association met last night at the head-quarters, University-place, near Eighth-street, to raise a Grant and Wilson banner. After the ceremony was over and a mammoth banner was suspended across the street, the large hall was crowded by those who desired to hear the speakers for the occasion, Mr. George W. Clarke presiding.

Mr. F. G. Gedney and Charles S. Spencer spoke at some length, after which Rev. Henry Highland Garnett, (colored,) in an eloquent address, setting forth the sentiments of the colored men of the City, reviewed the Baltimore Convention, denouncing it as an unseemly combination.

Mr. Pope then recited a poem entitled "Wanted, a leader, descriptive of Grant's taking command of the army and leading it to victory" through so many brilliant campaigns. The speeches were frequently interrupted with applause, and the poem was received with enthusiastic manifestations of delight.

The Weak Spot in the Conspiracy.

From the Chicago Inter-Ocean, July 8.

The fact that Mr. Greeley is not only the candidate, but the central and controlling figure of the worst coalition ever developed by American politics, is becoming more and more apparent from day to day. That he possesses the qualities of mind which fit him to take the position of its Grand Sachem is demonstrated by his extraordinary letter to Seward in 1854. That he has assumed the leadership of this new society, together with the acceptance of its candidature for the Presidency, is proved by the startling exposures of the Binghamton *Republican*, and the unblushing and impudent edicts of the New-York directory. But the weak point in the conspiracy is its fatally defective estimate of the intelligence of the people.

The Greeley Head-Quarters.

The curiosity felt in regard to the action of the Baltimore Convention, whetted by the growing indications of an increased dislike of the Democratic Party to gobble Greeley with his bag of eccentricities and wild vagaries, which he is ever ready to scatter broadcast though they may injure his nearest friends most sadly, had the effect of increasing the attendance at Greeley head-quarters, yesterday, which has grown so slack lately that there has been considerable talk of using the rooms as a retreat for mutes, paupers and dead-beats, each class of which finds a goodly representation there. All three, comprising nearly the entire crowd, occupied the premises. "Old Chappaquack" dropped around, his face as mild as a cold curd, and, after admiring his stylish features in a cracked looking-glass, and eradicating one of the stray bristles growing about his mouth, issued a few directions to his aids in a voice melodious and sweet as that of a bull-frog warbling on the banks of a spring. His architectural attire was of the *renaissance* style, and not a winkle disturbed the serenity of his Corinthian pillars. During the morning he visited Passaic, and breakfasted with Mr. Doremus. He went to the manufactories, and the telegraph informed the crowd at head-quarters that he slept an hour. It is conjectured that he went to the manufactory to sharpen his "little hatchet," and it is a curious fact that during the long lapsing of a misspent life "Old Chappaquack" never went to sleep before when he had an ax to grind. There were many curious inspectors of the Greeley cape, which hung in the corner upon a clothes-frame at head-quarters yesterday. It is as capacious and cadaverous as Greeley's face will be after election; a procession of cemetery occupants in their shrouds, with Greeley's face shining out of their beaks like an Ishmaelite at resurrection, will be as nearly like the wearers of this garment, when parading the streets at night with lighted torches, as it is possible to imagine. The rooms were closed early, as there seemed to be no probability of hearing of any nomination at Baltimore.

Direct Charges—Do They Confess Judgment?

Binghamton Republican, July 8, 1872.

Our charges of collusion of Horace Greeley with the Democrats, and of Waldo Hutchins, his friend, with Horatio Seymour, have been so long before the public, in the columns of the journals, great and small—beginning with the NEW-YORK TIMES of Monday, which very prominently reprinted them; and also the Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester and Buffalo papers, with others, almost everywhere, and we hear in other States, wholly outside the range of our circulation, that, in the absence of contradiction or denial of any kind, we are to regard the judgment as confessed. The *Tribune* has hitherto been very fast to deny or explain what did not suit it, appearing in this and other papers; but it is silent as the grave now. In order that we may relieve it and the Democrats of any delicacy in answering the details we have given, with dates, &c., we put our charges in form so brief, direct and positive that they can neither mistake nor evade them.

We charge: 1. That Horace Greeley agreed with a Democrat in October last to be a candidate against the Republicans, for President, if the nomination were tendered him.

2. That he kept this agreement a secret, while he changed the tone of his paper, so that from a supporter of the Republican organization, Republican Administration and Republican principles, it abandoned its party, became an enemy of the Administration, repudiated Republican principles, and substantially joined the Democrats. This was while Mr. Greeley held a Democratic proposition to be their nominee for President, which he had accepted.

3. That Horatio Seymour, representing the leading Democrats of this State, wrote to Waldo Hutchins, one of Greeley's "right-hand" supporters and advisers in New-York, on the question of making Greeley President with Democratic support; and that Waldo Hutchins replied to that letter, on or before May 1, just before the meeting of the Cincinnati Convention.

4. That the understanding arrived at between Seymour, for the Democrats, and Hutchins, for Greeley—with other direct understanding—was communicated to New-York and other delegates to Cincinnati, and was the principal cause of the nomination of Greeley, who had at first little more than one-fifth the strength of the Convention, and who, for a reason the country has never comprehended till now, received finally the majority of votes, against the sense of all, or nearly all, the original movers for the Convention.

If there is any answer to these charges, or to any of them, we again invite the persons concerned, or anybody by their authority, to come forward. There is much more to be said on our side; and we may add that the facts point very significantly toward other (late) Republican company than that of Hutchins, as association of Greeley and Seymour in the plot. The name of a man who has occupied a very prominent place in Republican politics in this State is given to us as involved in it.

General Notes.

Over six hundred Republicans of Lockport in a short time signed a call for the organization of a Grant and Wilson Club.

A mass-meeting of those favorable to the re-election of Gov. Jacob, of West Virginia, is to be held in Romney, that State, on Saturday, 20th inst.

The new Oregon Senate stands twelve Republicans and ten Democrats; the House, thirty-two Republicans and seventeen Democrats; Republican majority on joint ballot, seventeen.

Pacific coast papers received by yesterday's mails report that Messrs. Helm, Lane and Gates, comprising the Democratic electoral ticket of Oregon, will withdraw and refuse to support Greeley if he is nominated at Baltimore.

Special Notes.

The Twelfth Assembly District Republican Association will have a banner-raising to-morrow night at their club rooms, Avenue B and Sixth-street. Col. Chas. S. Spencer, Col. James R. O'Beirne, Henry D. Lapaugh and others are expected to speak.

At a meeting of the Republicans of the Eighth Assembly District, held at head-quarters, No. 63 Ludlow-street, on Tuesday evening, a "Young Men's Republican Association" was formed, with the following officers: President, John McDevitt; Vice-Presidents, Dey Foulke and Frederick Cappeloe; Treasurer, Samuel Bingham; Secretary, John J. Herrick; Sergeant-at-Arms, Patrick McGoldrick; delegates to Central Committee, Samuel McGartigal, George Schaefer, Wm. McLean, James Briggs, George Foster, Michael Cavanagh, Albert Osborne, John Strand, Francis Brady, John Lee. Samuel A. Roberts, Samuel Bingham and others, addressed the meeting.

The Second Assembly District Young Men's Republican Association was organized last evening at No. 164 Chatham-street, and the following officers elected: President, Joseph Dumble; Vice-President, Robert Walsh; Secretary, A. J. Aaron. Resolutions were adopted pledging themselves to vote, work, and use their influence to secure the election of Grant and Wilson, and subjecting themselves to the rules of the Young Men's General Committee. Over fifty young men signed the roll. The following gentlemen were elected as delegates to the Young Men's Republican Central Committee: Charles Walker, George Leak and John Sweeney. The meeting then adjourned until next Wednesday evening.

SENATOR SCHURZ.

What is Thought of Him by his German Fellow-Citizens—Carl Daenzer on the Situation.

From the Anzeiger des Westens.

If Senator Schurz is arraigned today at the bar of public opinion, or if an indictment has been found against him, he must attribute it solely to the consequences of the late events in which he played such a prominent part. *Quorum pars magna fui.* We do not seek a scapegoat for the present dreary situation, and find do indictment against him; but we cannot, on the other hand, conceal our conviction that Senator Schurz bears a great share of the guilt which caused the failure of the Reform movement, and he must consequently, if Greeley should be elected, take upon himself his portion of the guilt in regard to the coming evil.

We never expected, and do not now expect, impossibilities of Mr. Schurz, but we declare him responsible for sins of commission and omission that every man of sound principle, healthy views, and of somewhat more than the average energy, should and could have avoided. Senator Schurz puts but little confidence in the intelligence and patriotism of the people, and too much faith in the bad counsels of wire-pullers and faiseurs. That made him fall into the meshes of the Greeley band, Blair, Brown, &c. It did not take a great man to avoid these meshes.

But what are these sins of commission and omission which caused the present dreary situation? The first was that Senator Schurz, disavowing his own creation, the Union and Reform Association, refused to admit the Liberal Democrats who were willing to support the Reform movement in the Cincinnati Convention. This was the joint work of Schurz and Grosvenor. If Schurz had desired it, the narrow-hearted programme of Jefferson City, which excluded the Liberal Democrats from the Cincinnati Convention, would have been altered. This first great error, this first gross wrong against faithful allies, was necessarily followed by the second. The Liberal Democratic sympathizers with the movement were repulsed, and the Greeley Republicans, Custom-house and other sinners of New-York, excluded by the platform of Jefferson City, were admitted. Friends were expelled, enemies welcomed.

To these two gross errors, to which the attention of the Senator was frequently enough directed by the warnings of true friends, but which errors he allowed to be committed without remonstrating against it, we must ascribe the nomination of Greeley. But little would have been lost by that if the leading spirits, Senator Schurz at their head, had immediately, or at least shortly after the nomination, decided upon manly and energetic resistance. Gov. Koerner, of Illinois, after learning the result of the last ballot, was about to take his hat and invite the opponents of the absurd nomination to quit the convention and to join the Reunion and Reform Association, but one glance upon Schurz prevented him from taking this step, which would have immediately canceled the candidacy of Greeley. Senator Schurz himself, though pale, like death, behaved as it nothing extraordinary had occurred, and even congratulated the Convention on the discharge of its duties. He had lost his presence of mind in the same way when Gratz Brown, in violation of the resolution of the Convention, made a speech in favor of Greeley, and when he (Schurz) neglected to call him to order.

But what was done after the adjournment of the Convention? Schurz remained silent and passive, clearly waiting for the consolidation of public opinion and the expressions of the Democratic Party. But while he did this personally, and would undoubtedly and with the greatest pleasure have taken advantage of an opportunity to get rid of Greeley, if this could be done without risk for himself, he suffered his journal, (the *Westliche Post,*) to advocate Greeley's candidacy, thereby creating the impression that he himself would faithfully and sincerely adhere to Greeley. Schurz personally sat on the fence, while Schurz as proprietor and editor of a paper pleaded for Greeley. One may have the best opinion of the purity of the intentions and honorableness of the Senator, and yet be justified in calling this behavior at least very hypocritical. It is certain that Mr. Schurz by so doing powerfully assisted the candidacy of Greeley, and thoroughly weakened the opposition of the Liberal Democrats against Greeley. The same must be said of the Senator's participation in the New-York conference. According to the views of the originators of that conference, it was intended to be a last attempt to get rid of Greeley, but the participation of the Senator effected the reverse.

Senator Schurz was the leading spirit of the Reform movement, and, after a brief commencement he has, from lack of circumspection, energy, confidence in his own strength and the people, chained this very Reform movement, and delivered it into the hands of swindlers and barterers. No doubt Schurz would feel more at home as the leader of a minority party with the banner of Reform. No doubt he would be more useful to his country as the leader of a resolute Reform minority than in the degrading position of election runner for Greeley.

In order to prove that we by no means desire to act as public prosecutors of Mr. Schurz, we beg to draw attention to a fact which may serve in defense of his steps, to wit: That he could not foresee this miserable behavior of the Democratic Party. He undoubtedly expected that the Democratic Party would rise *en masse* against such a candidate, who has been, for a generation, the bitterest enemy and the most unscrupulous calumniator of all their movements and of all their most prominent men. Senator Schurz has undoubtedly expected that the opposition of the Democratic Party would kill the absurd candidacy of Greeley. The declaration of the Senator in the New-York Conference, on the question whether he would vote for a good Democratic candidate, if nominated in Baltimore on a liberal platform, confirms this conception. He answered, Yes. Schurz has certainly committed great errors, and he cannot justify his support of Greeley on principle. But all those errors count for nothing when we look at the unprincipled conduct and the cowardice and disgusting self-degradation of the Democratic leaders, who now, with hypocritical enthusiasm and genuine lackey nature, are hurrahing for the candidacy and the election to the Presidency of a man who, throughout a generation, falsified their principles and tendencies, and spit into the face of every prominent Democrat.

LOUISIANA.

The Democratic Reform State Ticket.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 9.—The Democratic Reform State Central Committee have united on the following State ticket: For Governor, John McEnery, of Onachita; Lieutenant-Governor, B. F. Jones, of Orleans; Auditor, Daniel Dennett, of St. Mary's; Attorney-General, H. F. Ogden, of Orleans; Secretary of State, A. D. Lafargue, of Avoyelles; Superintendent of Education, William Lusher, of Orleans. The same ticket, except Auditor and Secretary of State, was nominated by the recent Democratic State Convention.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10—1 A. M.—The barometer remains highest along the Atlantic coast, but is slowly falling. An area of low pressure exists over the lower lakes and northward. South and East winds have prevailed during Tuesday from Florida to New-England, and rain has fallen very generally throughout the States south and east of the Ohio River, being especially severe at Key West. Clear and pleasant weather has continued in the Middle and Eastern States, but very few telegraphic midnight reports have as yet been received.

PROBABILITIES.

There are indications of a serious disturbance in progress in the Gulf south-west of Florida; south-easterly winds with increasing cloudiness probably prevail in the Middle and Eastern States on Wednesday, and the same, with rain, in the Southern States as on Tuesday; south-east winds, veering to south-west, with local storms, prevail over the lower lakes and Ohio Valley.

THE GREAT TROT.

American Girl Beats Goldsmith Maid at Fleetwood.

The Latter Withdrawn After the Second Heat—Lucy Gets Second Money and Henry the Third—A Fine Day's Sport.

The second contest for a purse of $5,000, between the famous clippers American Girl, Lucy, Goldsmith Maid and Henry, came off yesterday, according to announcement, and was witnessed by about fifteen thousand spectators. In the first race, which was decided at the Prospect Park Fair Grounds last Thursday week, American Girl was lame and did not appear, but yesterday she was in splendid condition and showed immense speed upon the stretch in her preliminary exercises, but the spectators were not prepared for the defeat of Goldsmith Maid by her, as in the pools the latter was left out until after the first heat. It was evident to connoisseurs, however, that the Maid had been trained to so fine an edge that she "keeled over," without the additional misfortune of cutting her quarter during the progress of the race, which necessitated her withdrawal after the second heat. Then it was announced from the judges' stand in elegant language that she had "bursted her hind quarter." There was a general feeling of disappointment, and the result was thus a certainty for American Girl, and the backers of the Maid were disgusted. The trot was announced to take place at 3½ o'clock, but it was considerably after that time when the judges, Messrs. Alley, Knapp, and Harper, took their positions. At this time the grand stand was crowded to repletion, and the field was lined with gay equipages filled with elegantly dressed ladies, making in all a most brilliant and animating scene. The betting on the race was very heavy, Goldsmith Maid being left out. For second place American Girl was the favorite, at the following rates:

American Girl	$250	$310	$350
Lucy	220	250	270
Henry	95	110	125
Total	$565	$670	$745

THE RACE.

FIRST HEAT.—After six attempts the word was given, with Henry in the lead, American Girl second, Lucy third and Goldsmith Maid fourth. As they rushed to the turn American Girl broke, but was soon down to her work again, when Henry in turn left his feet, and the Maid made a slight skip. When they reached the quarter-pole, in thirty-five seconds, American Girl was half a length in advance of Henry, he being two lengths in front of Goldsmith Maid, Lucy behind. When they went down the backstretch Mace gave the Girl her head, and amid the cheers of her backers she opened away two lengths from Henry and kept this lead. Goldsmith Maid was closing on Henry, but she could not pass him. The Girl gallantly kept to the front, and reached the half-mile pole still two lengths in the lead in the fast time of 1:08. When they came round the lower turn and up the hill, Lucy, who had been closing up, passed Goldsmith Maid, and then Henry, taking the second position. American Girl kept steadily on her feet, and was still two lengths in front when they passed the three-quarter pole in 1:44½. When they came up the homestretch Hickok forced Lucy to do her best, and she soon got at the Girl's wheel, and then lapped it, but the Girl would not let her get closer, and won the heat by half a length, amid the most intense enthusiasm. Lucy was second, two lengths ahead of Goldsmith Maid, Henry having pulled up and coming in fourth.

The second money was now decided, and Goldsmith Maid was sold in the pools at the following odds:

Goldsmith Maid	$125	$145	$130
The Field	20	25	25

SECOND HEAT.—The "go" was given on the ninth score, with Goldsmith Maid first, American Girl second, and the other two together. When they went to the turn, both Goldsmith Maid and American Girl left their feet, and when they settled down American pushed to the front, with the Maid second, Lucy third, and Henry fourth. They went round the turn at a clipping pace, and the Girl kept to the front, passing the quarter-pole a half a length in front of Goldsmith Maid in 34½ seconds, Lucy being a length behind, and the same distance in front of Henry. Rushing down the backstretch American Girl lost her feet, and, in this "antic disposition" she was followed by the Maid, both running a considerable distance. When they settled down to their work again, American Girl kept to the front and reached the half-mile pole in 1:07½, a length in the van of the Maid, who was two lengths in front of Lucy, she being half a dozen lengths away from Henry. Their positions remained unchanged as they began to climb the hill on the lower turn, but when they neared the three-quarter pole Doble urged the Maid forward, and with a burst of speed she passed the Girl and led her half a length, but the Girl was let out, and immediately regained her front position, and passed the three-quarter pole a neck in front of the Maid, the latter being still two lengths in the front of Lucy. As they turned into the home stretch the Maid flew in the air and before she could regain her feet Lucy was at her head. In the meantime the Girl came away two lengths, and Lucy, who was now second, made strenuous efforts to catch her, but without avail, for the Girl kept her lead and won the heat, amidst increased excitement, by two lengths; Lucy second, two lengths in front of Goldsmith Maid, who was a dozen lengths ahead of Henry. Time, 2.19¾. When the Girl came in she was received by three rousing cheers.

THIRD HEAT.—It was found that Goldsmith Maid had a bad quarter track, and it was evident that she could not trot with her accustomed speed. With the consent of the judges she was withdrawn. American Girl was a favorite over Lucy and Henry at $550 to $100. This time they were away on the first attempt, with Henry a length the best of it, American second, two lengths in front of Lucy. When they reached the turn, the Girl rushed past Henry and took the lead, and was soon a length away. On rounding the turn the Girl made a break, but did not lose ground. Lucy, in the meantime, passed Henry, and assumed the second place. At the quarter-pole in thirty-five seconds, the Girl was a length ahead of Lucy, who was the same distance in the front of Henry. As they flew down the backstretch they were two lengths apart, but as they neared the half-mile pole, Lucy and Henry closed up, and a length divided the three as they passed that point in 1:10½. When they reached the foot of the hill American Girl got a little unsteady and finally broke, but Mace got her down like a flash, and she still maintained her leading position past the three-quarter pole, in 1:47. Henry, in the meantime, came up and took the second position from Lucy, but soon fell back again. Coming up the home stretch Lucy made a final effort to catch the Girl. The latter broke, and there was much excitement, but before reaching the goal she got down, and won the heat and race by a length in 2:24; Lucy second, half a length in front of Henry.

SUMMARY.

FLEETWOOD PARK, Morrisania, Tuesday, July 9.—Purse, $5,000; mile heats, best three in five, in harness; $2,250 to first horse, $1,250 to second, $1,000 to third, and $500 to fourth:

W. Lovell's b. m. American Girl, by Amos' Cassius M. Clay, B. Mace	1	1	1
Owner's b. m. Lucy, by George M. Patchen, Hickok	2	2	2
J. H. Wallace's b. g. Henry, by Magna Charta, John Murphy	4	4	3
H. N. Smith's b. m. Goldsmith Maid, by Alexander's Abdallah, Budd Doble	3	3	dr

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Three-quar.	Mile.
First heat	35	1:08	1:44½	2:21
Second heat	34½	1:07½	1:43	2:19¾
Third heat	35	1:10½	1:47	2:24

KUKLUX.

Firing on a Sheriff's Posse in Arkansas—Two Prisoners Killed.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 9.—A few days since Deputy Sheriff Williams, of Pope County, returned to Dover with a bullet-hole through his hat and coat, stating that he had been fired on from the road-side by unseen persons. Yesterday the Sheriff summoned a posse of policemen, and arrested four persons, generally considered the best citizens of the county, on suspicion of committing the shooting, and in the evening started with them for Dardanelles, about twelve miles distant with the avowed intention of bringing them before the Circuit Judges for trial. Before leaving Dover it appears that the Sheriff had stated that he expected to be fired upon before reaching Dardanelle. About half way between the two points the prisoners were placed in front of the guard, and after traveling a short distance, part of the posse left. Soon after this, shots were heard in front of the Sheriff's band, and he at once gave orders to the guard to fire. They did so, and killed two, and, it is thought, three of the prisoners. The other prisoners escaped. The Sheriff then came to this city to see the Governor. It is reported that Pope is in arms, and more serious results are feared.

Two Murders in Connecticut.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., July 9.—At Bridgeport, at 2 A. M. this morning, a negro, while passing over the Lower Bridge, saw two men struggling ahead of him. One threw the other into the water and ran. The negro gave the alarm, but the man was drowned before help could be given. He proved to be Ludwig Fiuers, a German carriage-maker from Southport. Several arrests were made on suspicion. It is now ascertained that the name of the murderer is John Curtis. He is not yet arrested.

In Meriden, yesterday, John R. Johnson quarreled with his landlady, Mrs. Herr, and stabbed her in the neck, and ran to the woods. She died last evening, and Johnson was caught. He acknowledges the crime.

IMPERIAL JEWELS.

A fortnight ago, a portion of the jewels belonging to the Empress Eugenie was sold at auction in the well-known rooms of Messrs. Christie, Manson & Co. We quote from the London *Times* an account of the prices brought by some of the objects:

Lots 16 and 17. A bracelet, with forget-me-nots formed of turquoises and small diamonds; and another, with pearls and diamonds—175 guineas (Attenborough.)

22-3. A heart-shaped locket, formed of bands of brilliants and a pair of gold solitaires, with large diamond centres—215 guineas (Copeland.)

24. A very small keyless watch, with E. in diamonds, with gold chain, set with rubies and emeralds—120 guineas (Agnew.)

26. A chased gold snuff-box, the top set with flowers in brilliants, with the Pasha of Egypt's cipher in brilliants on blue enamel—165 guineas (B. Benjamin.)

33. A brooch, with pendants, formed of five large turquoises and brilliants—105 guineas (Streeter.)

35. A brilliant brooch, with sprays, set with brilliants—120 guineas (Attenborough.)

36. A pair of large pink pearl earrings, in enamelled setting with brilliants—105 guineas (Thompson.)

37. A heart-shaped pendant, formed of a fine large turquoise, surmounted by brilliants—250 guineas (Martin.)

38-9. A large black pearl, with brilliant top and a heart-shaped brilliant locket—300 guineas (Woodgate.)

40. A pair of shell-shaped brilliant ear-rings, with pearl centres and drops—106 guineas (B. Benjamin.)

41. A brilliant brooch, formed as a corn-flower and group of foliage—348 guineas (Phillips.)

43-5. A ring, with a large brilliant; a fine single stone brilliant ring, and a ring with a large brilliant and two fine emeralds—485 guineas (Woodgate.)

46. A ring, with a splendid ruby and two brilliants—300 guineas (Cualeus.)

47-8. Three very fine emeralds, set as a ring, and a pair of hair-pins, formed as rose-buds, of pink pearls and brilliants—275 guineas (Gibbons.)

49. A marquise ring, with a pink diamond surrounded by brilliants, formerly the property of the Empress Josephine—400 guineas (Martin.)

50. A beautiful pendant, the centre a fine emerald, surrounded by bands of brilliants, with emerald and pearl drop—805 guineas (Brown.)

51-2. A group of three wheat-ears tied with a riband formed of fine brilliants, making a brooch or head ornament, and the companion group—975 guineas (Lennox.)

53-4. A group of two wheat-ears, en suite, and the companion group—£310 (Martin.)

55. A fine pendant, with a large square emerald, surrounded by brilliants, with very large pearl drop—620 guineas (Ford.)

56. A scroll-pattern brilliant brooch, for a miniature, with large pearl drop—470 guineas (Challens.)

57. A broad chain-band bracelet, with sapphire and two large brilliants and two smaller brilliants—340 guineas (Lomax.)

58. Two fine emeralds and three large brilliants, mounted as a bracelet—810 guineas (Hancock.)

59. A beautiful cross, formed of eleven large brilliants—900 guineas (Carter.)

70. A riband tie brilliant brooch—335 guineas (Grindley.)

61. A handsome pendant of brilliants and pearls, with a fine large black pearl centre and drop—420 guineas (Martin.)

62. Two fine large brilliants and an emerald mounted on a buckle set with small brilliants—430 guineas (Harborough.)

64. A splendid brooch, formed as a rosebud and leaves, composed entirely of brilliants—820 guineas (Attenborough.)

65. A magnificent bracelet, with sapphire centre, surrounded by rubies, brilliants and emeralds—£650 (Rothschild.)

67. A fine large pearl, mounted as a hair-pin of chased gold, with chain set with small diamonds—188 guineas (Chapman.)

68. A splendid fly brooch, the body a very large opal, the head and wings set with rubies, brilliants, emeralds, sapphires and opals—£320 (Greenwood.)

69. A beautiful watch, in blue enamel setting, surrounded by eleven large brilliants, suspended from a hook, set with a cluster of brilliants—£1,660 (James.)

70-1. A fine polished emerald, surrounded by brilliants, and a bracelet, with splendid ruby centre and large brilliants—975 guineas (Hancock.)

72-3. A brooch, formed as an anchor, composed entirely of brilliants, and the companion brooch—£2,150 (Eaton.)

74. A tiara, formed of a band of brilliants, the centre a cluster of fine brilliants and emeralds, surmounted by a large oval emerald, with brilliant sprays and pearl drop—780 guineas (Challens.)

75. A bracelet, the centre a very fine sapphire surrounded by large brilliants, with trellis-pattern openwork bands, studded with brilliants—£1,105 (Martin.)

76-7. A brilliant, set as a brooch, with fine pearl drop, and a brilliant brooch, with colored stone centre and pearl drop—730 guineas (Keane.)

78. A brilliant tiara, formed as a group of leaves—£970 (Carter.)

79. A pearl necklace, composed of forty-one large pearls of the highest quality, with cluster brilliant snap—£2,400 (Marquis of Bristol.)

80-4. A pair of polished emerald drops, four pairs of larger ditto, and a single ditto—750 guineas (Masters.)

85-9. Two pairs of emerald drops, with brilliant tops, three pairs of larger ditto—550 guineas (Carter.)

90-2. Three pairs of very large emerald drops—£1,275 (Garrard.)

93-103. A brooch, with a fine large emerald, surrounded by brilliants; nine larger ditto, and one with a square emerald—5,000 guineas (Keane.)

104-6. A brooch, with emerald centre, surrounded by fine brilliants, with emerald and brilliant drop, and two larger ditto—£3,525 (Graham.)

107. A tiara, composed of ten fine large emeralds, surrounded by bands of brilliants—£2,625 (Keane.)

108. A brilliant brooch, formed as a group of leaves, with six large brilliant drops and pendants, set with smaller brilliants—1,050 guineas (Keane.)

109-11. Three brilliant pendants, composed of very fine large stones, with brilliant drops and pendants of false pearls—2,600 guineas (Keane.)

112. A bracelet, composed entirely of brilliants, the centre an oval sapphire—£2,250 (Carter.)

113. A pair of long earrings, composed of very large brilliants—£3,255 (Stevens.)

114. A brilliant brooch, formed as a double pink—£1,470 (Stevens.)

The whole realized upward of £50,000 ($250,000 gold.)

The Orange Parade.

The movement initiated a few days since which had for its object an amicable adjustment of that miserable Irish quarrel, proving abortive, a meeting of the representatives of the various Irish organizations was recently held. The question of an organized movement to oppose the parade of the Orangemen was discussed, and after mature deliberation the delegates determined to discountenance any interference with the parade. The officers of the various Irish Roman Catholic societies were instructed to dissuade their men from making any demonstration tending to provoke a breach of the peace, or calculated to offend their fellow-citizens participating in the parade. Father Rourke had been telegraphed for, and it was announced he would lecture at the Cooper Institute on Monday evening last, but at the request of Archbishop McCloskey the lecture did not come off. Of course the "Boulevard men" are, as usual, "stripping for a fight," and trouble may be anticipated from this quarter.

Libbie Garrabrant's Sentence.

The Court of Pardons yesterday announced its decision to commute the death sentence of Libbie Garrabrant to imprisonment for life. The girl's counsel, Hon. S. Tuttle, telegraphed the result of the deliberations of the Court to Paterson, and the news was given to the prisoner by the wife of the Jail Warden, Mrs. Goodridge. She appeared to take but little interest in the matter, saying only that she should not like to leave the jail where she is now confined. She will probably be taken to Trenton immediately.

Fire at the Original Amador Mine—A Small Precaution, with Great Results.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, June 16, 1872.

DOWNIEVILLE, June 15.—A fire occurred at the Sierra Butte mine a few days ago. A large dump of shavings and wood took fire, and got under a good headway before it was discovered. The mine and works being provided with Babcock Fire Extinguishers, ordered from San Francisco, one of them was brought out, the charge turned on, and the fire quickly put out, thereby saving thousands of dollars' worth of property.

The Kentucky Library Drawing.

We are greatly gratified to learn from Gov. Bramlette that the demand for Public Library tickets is daily increasing, and that the brilliant success of the second concert and drawing for $500,000 in cash gifts at Louisville, on Sept. 28 next, is an assured fact. It may be interesting to the public to know that the concert will positively take place on the day named. There will be no postponement, but Gov. Bramlette's operations will be greatly facilitated and aided by purchasers sending in their orders as early as possible, and not create a terrible rush by waiting until a few days before the drawing.—*Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal, July 8.*

The New-York office for the above drawing is now open at No. 609 Broadway, corner of Houston, Savings Bank Building, where tickets and information can be obtained.

Nestle's Lacteous Farina.

The Mother's Milk substitute recommended by eminent physicians.—*Advertisement.*

To Prevent Hair Falling.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, 5 cents.

It contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country for TWO DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $8; ten copies, $15; twenty copies, $25 and an extra copy to getter-up of club of ten or twenty subscribers.

A Careless Diet, a Change of Water, or a cold settling in the bowels, very often, when unattended to, brings on at this season of the year an obstinate diarrhœa, or some serious affection of the stomach or bowels, imperiling the life of the patient. If you would treat such complaints in a rational way, try at once DR. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, a simple but safe remedy in such attacks, and equally effectual in all cases of cramps, cholera morbus, dysentery and summer complaint. Sold everywhere.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Wedding and Visiting Cards.—Great reduction of prices during Summer months. EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $50, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

Vanilla Beans, Mexican, Finest Quality. Any quantity at lowest price.
TAFT & TYLER, No. 54 Cedar-st.

Every Druggist Sells Perry's Improved COMEDONE AND PIMPLE REMEDY. The skin medicine of the age.

Parquet Floors and Wood Carpeting.—Send stamp for illustrated price list to 942 Broadway.

All Druggists Sell Perry's Moth and FRECKLE LOTION, because it is reliable.

MARRIED.

BALDWIN—STOUTENBOROUGH.—On Tuesday, July 9, 1872, by Rev. Zelotes Grenell, at the residence of the bride's parents, ALEX. R. BALDWIN, of San Francisco, Cal., to Miss LIZZIE G., daughter of A. Stoutenborough, Paterson, N. J.

GASQUOINE—ALBERT.—On Monday, 8th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Hiscox, JAMES GASQUOINE, to Miss SUSIE E., daughter of Wm. Albert, Esq., all of Brooklyn. No cards.

DIED.

ARBONA.—At White Lake, N. Y., on Sunday, 7th July, JAMES W. ARBONA, of this City, counselor at law.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, Francis Arbona, No. 123 Carlton-av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, 10th July, at 12 o'clock.

BARTOW.—At Long Branch, N. J., on Sunday, July 7, FRANCIS SHELTON, only child of Perit L. and Mary L. Bartow, grandchild of Rev. Dr. Samuel H. Cox, of New-York, aged 14 months.

The remains will be taken to Le Roy for interment.

☞ Chicago papers please copy.

BERRIAN.—In Brooklyn, July 9, MARIA WOOD, wife of William Berrian.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services on Friday next, the 12th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 240 Clinton-street.

BEEBEE.—On Monday, July 8, 1872, GEORGE W. BEEBEE, in the 63d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from his late residence at Ravenswood, Long Island, on Thursday, July 11, at 2 P. M.

CLARK.—At Perth Amboy, N. J., on Tuesday, July 9, FREDDIE, only son of Dr. S. V. D. and Anna M. Clark.

Funeral services at the house of Mrs. J. C. Clark, No. 60 Bayard-st., New-Brunswick, Thursday, July 11, at 10 o'clock A. M.

DENTON.—At his residence, Muscatine, Iowa, July 6, 1872, HORACE E. DENTON, in the 75th year of his age.

DAWSON.—At Deer Park, Long Island, July 6, 1872, ISABELLA DAWSON, aged 70 years.

☞ Fifeshire papers please copy.

ELLIOTT.—On Sunday, 7th inst., AGNES ELIZABETH, second daughter of William P. and Sarah A. Elliott, aged 3 years and 3 months.

Funeral at the residence of her parents, Rutherfurd Park, N. J., on Wednesday, 10th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

GERRARD.—On Monday, July 8, 1872, Paymaster HENRY GERRARD, United States Navy.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's TIMES.

HIGHAM.—On Tuesday, July 9, Mr. JAMES HIGHAM, aged 45 years.

Friends of the family, the members of the N. Y. C. C. and the U. A. H. M. State of New-York, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 13 East Houston-st., on Thursday, 11th inst., at 2 P. M.

☞ Boston, Mass., Canada and English papers please copy.

HART.—In this City, on the 5th inst., SARAH ANN, widow of the late Benjamin F. Hart, United States Navy.

The remains were interred at Astoria, Long Island.

HUNT.—At Catasauqua, Penn., Tuesday, 9th inst., THOMAS HUNT, eldest son of Joshua and Gwynne Hunt, and grandson of David Thomas, Esq.

Funeral services will take place at his late residence, Catasauqua, on Thursday, 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MARVIN.—On the 8th inst., at Stamford, Conn., JOHN LEWIS, son of Lydia H. and the late Henry C. Marvin, aged 9 years and 7 months.

Funeral at the Church of the Redeemer, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at 10 A. M.

PRICE.—On Monday, 8th inst., ARTHUR WHITFIELD, youngest son of Chas. D. and Hattie E. Price, aged 11 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral service, from the residence of his parents, No. 239 West 43d-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Newark for interment on Thursday morning.

RAWOLLE.—In Harlem, Monday, July 8, 1872, BERTHA, only child of Frederick and Emeline Rawolle, aged 8 months.

Funeral Wednesday, 10th, at 10 o'clock, from residence of parents, 123d-st., near 1st-av.

TRICKEY.—Suddenly, on Monday, July 8, while on a visit to Stephen Van Wart, Esq., at Purdys, N. Y., JOSEPH TRICKEY, aged 61 years, 3 months, and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of Richard Friend, Esq., No. 33 Henry-st., this City, on Wednesday, 10th inst., at 1½ P. M.

☞ San Francisco and Galveston, Texas, papers please copy.

THEALL.—At Rye, July 8, Mrs. ANN THEALL, aged 75 years.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at Christ Church, Rye, Wednesday, the 10th inst., at 1½ P. M. Cars leave 27th-st. at 11½ A. M. Carriages in attendance at station.

WHITE.—On 8th inst., suddenly, JOHN CORLIES WHITE, aged 37 years.

Funeral from the residence of his brother, R. Conell White, No. 164 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, at 9½ o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Mercantile Library Association, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President,
PETER VOORHIS.
Vice-President,
JAMES BRUCE, JR.
Corresponding Secretary. Recording Secretary.
WM. A. SHERMAN. HENRY D. LLOYD.
Treasurer,
WILLIAM H. GUION, JR.
DIRECTORS:
Charles F. Allen, Samuel Putnam,
Charles H. Wilson, Arthur W. Sherman,
William T. Peoples, George C. Clarke,
J. C. Currie.
HENRY D. LLOYD, Recording Secretary.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

PRICES REDUCED.

Tickets, $28; fractions in proportion. Prizes cashed, information furnished.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers.
Orders filled. No. 16 Wall-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe, during the week ending SATURDAY, July 13, 1872, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.; on THURSDAY, at 11 A. M., and on SATURDAY, at 8 and 11 A. M.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

FOR SALE—A NEWSPAPER FOLDING Machine. Apply at the *Times* Office.

CAPES AND CAPS FOR GRANT GUARDS, Boys in Blue, Tanners, &c., manufactured at No. 15 Warren-st. SUSMAN & CO.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public, office No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

POLITICAL.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT GRANT AND WILSON CAMPAIGN CLUB.—The Grant and Wilson Campaign Club of the Eleventh Assembly District will meet at Republican Head-Quarters, Broadway and 23d-st., WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 10, at 8 o'clock.

All residents of the District, without respect to party, favoring the re-election of Gen. Grant are invited to enroll themselves. C. D. VAN WAGENEN, President.
A. C. BRUNDAGE, Secretary.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT GRANT AND WILSON CAMPAIGN CLUB.—The rooms of the above Club, No. 164 Chatham-st., will be open THIS EVENING, and every evening hereafter for the enrollment of those favorable to the election of Grant and Wilson.
GEORGE LEASK, President.
DAVID J. DWYER, Secretary.

POLITICAL BANNERS OF NET OR Canvas, Flags and Portraits at HOJER & GRAHAM'S, No. 97 Duane-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, July 9, the following sales were made publicly: Messrs. Miller, Wilkins & Co. sold, by order of the Superior Court, under the direction of Joseph Meeks, Esq., referee, one lot on south side of One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, 150 feet west of Third avenue, 25 by 100.10, with a large gore in rear about 55 by 70, to Addison Brown, plaintiff's attorney, for $3,100 over and above mortgage of $7,000; total, $10,100. Also, one lot in centre of block, between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth-streets, 334 feet west of Third-avenue, 20.11 by 87, to the same for $2,500.

Messrs. A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co. also sold at the Exchange, by order of Charles Pierce, Esq., Executor of the estate of Janet Clarke, deceased, the three-story, brick front-house and lot, known as No. 18 Clarke-street, east side, opposite Dominick-street, 25 by 90. The entire property rents for $70 per month, and is held under lease from Trinity Church, having six years to run at a ground rent of $200 per year, with a further renewal of twenty-one years. Mr. Amos Colson purchased it for $3,000.

Mr. James M. Miller withdrew the following Supreme Court sale: The three lots on the south side of East Forty-fifth-street, 100 feet west of First-avenue, together forming one plot 75 by 100.5, by order of Charles Price, Esq., referee.

R. C. Ferguson, No. 111 Broadway, reports the sale of twenty-one lots, on One Hundred and Forty-seventh-street and south-west corner of Grand Boulevard, for $56,000; four on Boulevard and seventeen on One Hundred and Forty-seventh-street, north side.

The same auctioneer also adjourned the following Supreme Court sales: The house and lot on the south side of East Forty-third-street, 416.8 feet east of Second-avenue, 16.8 by 100.5, to September 19, 1872, by order of Geo. L. Ingraham, Esq., referee; also, that of the four-story and basement high-stoop brick house and lot, 20 by 75, known as No. 10 Lexington-avenue, on the south-west corner of Twenty-second-street, to September 3, 1872, by order of Walter L. Livingston, referee.

The result of the sale of lots at Paterson, N. J., which took place on Monday last by order of the New-Jersey Land Improvement and Building Association, did not come to hand, but will be published as soon as forwarded.

Today, Wednesday, July 10.

The following property will be offered at public auction:

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, five houses and lots located on the south-west corner of Third-avenue and Sixty-first-street; lots each 20 by 75, all fronting on avenue. This sale is one of the most important proposed for the week.

By Wm. Kennelly, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, G. P. Smith, Esq., referee, four lots on One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, about 350 feet west of Sixth-avenue, all full size.

By A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro., at Fanwood, N. J., on the line of the Central Railroad, on the ground, at 12 M., by order of Samuel S. Wood, Jr., owner, eighty desirable villa plots located directly at the station, adjoining Fanwood Park, and well situated. This property is three miles this side of Plainfield, and only one hour distant from this City. Special train for auction from foot of Liberty-street at 10½ o'clock.

Exchange Sales Tuesday, July 9, 1872.

NEW-YORK.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

1 lot s. s., 116th-st., 150 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100.10, with large gore in rear, about 55x70	$10,100
1 lot in centre of block bet. 116 and 117 sts., 334 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20.11x86	2,500

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

1 three-story brick-front house and lot, No. 18 Clarke-st., e. s., opposite Dominick-st., 25x90, Trinity Church lease six years to run at a ground rent of $200 per year, with renewals	$3,000

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, July 8.

Attorney-st., e. s., 100 ft. w. of Stanton-st., 75x100.5	$36,000
East Broadway, s. s., 369.3 ft. w. of Market-st., 25x75	20,000
Ludlow-st., w. s., 100.3 ft. n. of Walker-st., 37.7x88.3	nom
3d-st., s. s., 111 ft. e. of Avenue D, 20x105.10, h. and l.; 3d-st., s. s., 131 ft. e. of Avenue D, 21x105.10, h. and l.	15,000
28th-st., n. s., 143.9 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18.9x98.9	13,000
31st., s. s., 312.6 ft. e. of 2d-av., 22.6x98.9, h. and l.	13,500
35th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x98.9	13,500
52d-st., n. s. 200 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100.5	20,000
52d-st., n. s. 80 ft. e. of 5th-av., 20x100.5	17,500
56th-st., n. s. 334 ft. e. of 9th-av., 16.8x100.5, h. and l.	20,000
56th-st., s. s. 54 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18x75.5, h. and l., counting error	nom.
59th-st., n. s. 325 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x100.5, h. and l., mortgage, $2,000	nom.
59th-st., n. s. 325 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x100.5, h. and l.	19,300
60th-st., n. s. 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 100x100.5; 61st-st., s. s. 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 100x100.5	50,000
75th-st., s. s. 216.8 ft. w. of Avenue-A, 33.4x102.2	nom.
104th-st., n. s. 180 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x100.11	3,650
117th-st., s. s. 238.9 ft. w. of Avenue A, 18.5x100.11, quit claim	1,000
135th-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x99.11, quit claim	nom.
135th-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x99.11	3,300
140th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x99.11	nom.
Avenue B, s. w. corner 3d-st., 23.10x49, h. and l., ½ part	9,000
Neagle-av., s. s., 530 ft. e. of Elwood-st., 100.1x275	4,700
8th-av., n. w. corner 99th-st., 45.11x100	8,500
8th-av., n. w. corner 99th-st., 45.11x100, ½ part	11,000

LEASE RECORDED.

14th-st., No. 100, east, 4 years, per year	$3,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

LENOX HILL.

The entire front, eight lots, between 68th and 69th sts., on 4th-av., for sale reasonably. The avenue is tunneled at this street like Park-av., and the location is one of the most desirable on the Island. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE BUILDING KNOWN AS the Working Women's Home, No. 45 Elizabeth-st., running through to Mott-st., near Canal-st.; the lot is 75x185 feet, building 50x185 feet; is six stories high, built in the most substantial manner; is suitable for any light manufacturing business, having good light on all sides; is partly fire-proof; terms very easy. For full particulars apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—BUILDING No. 134 East 41st-st., near Lexington-av.; four stories high, 22x122, and 94 feet wide in the rear; adapted to a livery-stable or factory. Apply to PETER CARTER, No. 530 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN EXTRA-WIDE HOUSE ON Gramercy Park, and stable lot of extra width. ALSO, on Madison-square, an extra-wide house and stable. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A FREE REGISTER, CONTAINING 2,000 City houses and lots, City maps, &c., gratis. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE,

Opposite the "Jay Homestead," and within two miles of Katonah Station, on the Harlem Road, in one of the most beautiful regions of the State, perfectly healthy and free from all objections, a gentleman's country-seat.

The place contains about forty-six acres of fine land, with numerous building sites of great beauty; a stone house, (partly furnished and ready for occupancy,) with fifteen rooms with all the conveniences of a city house; water supplied by a wind-mill; fine carriage-house, stable, cottage, grapery, &c., &c.

Will be sold low, or exchanged for a moderate-priced house between 20th and 35th sts., near the avenue. Apply to WILLIAM H. SCHIEFFELIN, corner William and Beekman sts., or HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A $65,000 mill property, extensive glass-works, flour mill, four acres of land, fine wharfage, seven dwellings, with all the external advantages and internal equipments for doing an immense business. The works are in full operation, with business secured for a long time. Located in the flourishing city of Salem, N. J. Terms easy; might make an exchange for property in the vicinity of New-York.

BRADFIELD & CO.,

No. 239 Broadway, immediately in front of the new Post-office. We make a specialty of exchanging property in New-York and vicinity for property in and near Philadelphia.

PROPERTY FOR SALE—"WEST-CHESTER COUNTY."—Two of the six beautiful Swiss cottages remain unsold; new, just completed, containing about nine rooms, at "Larchmont Manor," a beautiful private park of 300 acres (formerly the estate of E. K. Collins, Esq.,) situate midway between New-Rochelle and Mamaroneck. The property has one and one-half miles' frontage upon the Sound; is laid out in drives and walks, with six acres of wooded land as a private park, and so deeded to each purchaser; distant one and one-quarter miles from New-Haven Railroad Depot, with which it is connected by private horse railway. The property is the finest, without exception, accessible to New-York. The cottages for sale are located with water front; splendid fishing, boating and bathing. For particulars, inquire of E. PHALON, No. 517 Broadway, or Mr. W. L. BARKER, "Larchmont Manor," Mamaroneck.

A DELIGHTFUL COTTAGE RESIDENCE, combining unusual attractions, facilities and advantages, for sale or to lease on favorable terms. Forty-five minutes from New-York; two roads; near depots; fifty trains; trip tickets, 25 cents; yearly, $65. Large lot, with bearing small and large fruits, flowers, lawn, &c.; stable if desired. House roomy and convenient; furnace, range, tubs, hot and cold water, bath, closets, &c.; improving locality; worth $15,000; will be sacrificed for much less; one-third cash down. Apply for permits at West Elizabeth Depot, (New-Jersey Central Railroad,) or to VILLA PROPERTY, Box No. 235 New-York Post-office.

AT ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.—COTtages, stores and lots for sale; sure to rise rapidly in value, as the building of the Singer Manufactory will bring over 5,000 persons into the place within a year. Monthly or quarterly payments taken if desired. Also houses to let cheap until next Spring. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, 2d-st., Elizabethport, or No. 3 Broadway, New-York, from 10 to 12 A. M.

FOR SALE.—THE RESIDENCE OF THE late Aymar Cater, Esq., in Townsend-av., Clifton, Long Island, within five minutes' walk of Vanderbilt Landing; well built, in good order, with hot and cold water, bath and closet, and three lots of land. The purchaser can buy the furniture at a valuation. Apply to AYMAR & CO., Nos. 34 and 35 South-st.

A BEAUTIFUL PARK AND NEW dwelling at Staten Island, that cost $190,000, can be had for $100,000; suitable for a gentleman's residence, or a [illegible] boarding-school or institute: will be sold or exchanged; house contains fifty rooms. Apply to WM. [illegible]AYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY. (SPECIA[illegible].)—Fine variety property; sale, rent or exchange; F. H. GERRY, No. 30 Nassau-st.; [illegible] office opposite main depot.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

$5,000—FOR SALE, IN THE UPper part of Newark, N. J., (Woodside,) a pleasantly-situated house; nine rooms, with water in kitchen and bath-room; furnace in cellar with registers in all the principal rooms; marble mantel in parlor; cellar extends under whole house; lot 50x215; good well of water and cistern on premises. Address H. B., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A HANDSOME three-story French-roof house at Elizabeth, with an acre of land; house newly painted; contains parlor, library, dining-room, kitchen, laundry, bath-room, nine sleeping rooms, with closets, hot and cold water, gas, range, furnace, marble mantels, &c. Address D., Box No. 5,933.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., REAL ESTATE—All seeking homes in this delightful, and healthful region, address J. H. JOHNSON, Morristown, N. J.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

FANWOOD, N. J.,

One hour from New-York, by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, three miles this side of Plainfield and adjoining

FANWOOD PARK.

EIGHTY CHOICE BUILDING LOTS
To be sold at auction
Wednesday, July 10.
O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer,
BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,

Auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York. These lots are within three minutes' walk of the station; front on main graded streets, and are near churches, schools and stores.

LOVELY MOUNTAIN SCENERY,

and cheap commutation. Very easy terms will be announced.

Special train will leave New-York at 10½ A. M. Splendid music by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band. Luncheon on arrival of the train. For maps, passes and full particulars apply to auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st., and to S. S. WOOD, Jr., 155 Broadway, N. Y.

GRAND CELEBRATION OF THE OPENING OF THE WASHINGTON-AVENUE-STATION ON NEWARK AND NEW-YORK RAILROAD, AND GREAT AUCTION SALE IN PARTITION, BY ORDER OF THE LAFAYETTE LAND ASSOCIATION, OF

350 SPLENDID LOTS

IN THE CHOICEST LOCATIONS AT LAFAYETTE, 15TH WARD OF JERSEY CITY, ON THURSDAY, JULY 11, AT 1½ P. M., ON THE GROUND, RAIN OR SHINE.
BY J. M. GIBSON, AUCTIONEER.
ORDER OF EXERCISES FOR CELEBRATION.

A national salute will be fired on arrival of train. Hon. C. H. Winfield will deliver an oration. A. Higgins, Jr., Esq., will read an ode composed for the occasion. Splendid music by the Governor's Island Band. A free banquet will be served under a spacious tent. Very easy terms of sale: everybody can buy a lot. Only 10 per cent. of purchase money and auction fee of $5 on day of sale; 10 per cent. in 30 days; 20 per cent. on May 1, 1873; balance can remain on mortgage for three years.

Free excursion train on Newark and New-York Railroad, from foot of Liberty-st., New-York, at 1 o'clock P. M., prompt, on day of sale.

This property is beautifully located on the finest streets in Jersey City, only one minute's walk from the Communipaw and Claremont Stations, on the New-Jersey Central Railroad; the Washington-avenue Station is erected on this property: time to foot of Liberty-st., New-York, only 10 minutes: 75 trains daily; fare, including ferriage, only 10 cents; only one block from horse-cars to ferries. Best chance ever offered to secure bargains in Jersey City real estate. Don't miss the opportunity, or you will ever regret it. Get your maps and excursion tickets from W. B. BYRNE, No. 169 Broadway, New-York; at the depot on day of sale, and from J. M. GIBSON, auctioneer and dealer in New-Jersey real estate, No. 27 Montgomery-st., Jersey City. Office open until 8 P. M.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

WESTCHESTER.—TO RENT, FURNished—Braeside, the Summer residence of Mr. Robert Gordon, situated about half a mile east of Bronxville Depot, on the Harlem Railroad; the house is well furnished, the garden and grounds in beautiful order, and the ice-house filled. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

TO RENT FOR THE SEASON—A VERY desirable country residence, fully furnished, near the town of Harrison, Westchester County, forty-five minutes from New-York: private stable and carriage-house attached; garden made and in fine order; grounds laid out beautifully. For terms apply to DYE & CURTISS, No. 508 6th-av.

UNFURNISHED.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—AT BABYlon, Long Island, the newly finished house, pediment roof and piazza, with cellar and kitchen extension, 24 feet front on lot, 50x187 feet deep, for $360 per year; one block from the Southside Depot, large Academy, and two doors from the Methodist Episcopal Church. Apply to Signal Office, Babylon, Long Island, or at No. 192 Broadway. WARD, GARDINER & WAGSTEFF.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE FAMILY TO occupy for a year or two a handsome country place on Staten Island; house contains every convenience and is beautifully and healthfully situated; well-stocked garden, fine supply of water, barn, stable, &c.; two miles from Vanderbilt Landing; rent no object. Address J. H. B., Box No. 3,788 City Post-office.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIREPROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE BUILDING No. 33 Wooster-st., suitable for any light business. Apply to A. W. FRANCIS, No. 189 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED.—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE and child, a second floor, unfurnished, for light housekeeping. Prefers Ninth Ward. Address, giving locality, description and terms, to AMERICAN, New-York Post-office, Box No. 6,716.

FINANCIAL.

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI, SEVEN PER CENT., FREE OF TAX, SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.

Road is over twenty-two years old, is well equipped and well managed. Its stock sells at 93 to 95. Allowing sixty per cent. for ordinary running expenses, the road earned in 1867 fifty-two per cent more than interest on First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and has increased its earnings each year, so that in 1871 it earned more than double the interest on First and Second Mortgage Bonds. A sinking fund of $50,000 per annum is one condition of the trust. We offer these bonds so that they return 8½ per cent. income, without taking account of profit from the inevitable rise in the price of the bonds from the action of the sinking fund. We have selected these bonds as relatively the best investment offering in the market, and would invite the closest scrutiny to them. For price or further particulars, apply to

**THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 39 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK.**

$150,000.—BONDS OF THE COUNTY OF MOBILE, ALABAMA,

issued for the improvement of Harbor and Bay of Mobile. Twenty years to run, with eight per cent. interest, at eighty-two and a half and accrued interest. For sale by

JAMES B. MASSON, Agent,
At Ninth National Bank, New-York.

THE REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
No. 317 Broadway,
Corner Thomas-st., New-York.

ACCEPTS and EXECUTES TRUSTS of every description. MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT and PAID AT SIGHT ON CHECKS. FOUR per cent. INTEREST allowed on daily BALANCES. CERTIFICATES of DEPOSIT issued bearing interest. MONEY to INVEST in good FIRST and SECOND BONDS and MORTGAGES.

DIRECTORS.
V. K. STEVENSON, President.
THOMAS A. DAVIES, Vice-President.
AUGUST BELMONT, JOSEPH A. JAMIESON,
JOSEPH SELIGMAN, SIEGMUNDT. MEYER,
JAMES S. THAYER, JOHN H. WATSON,
D. M. KOEHLER, ROBERT SCHELL,
A. S. ROSENBAUM, GRIFFITH ROWE,
R. T. WILSON, CHAS. F. LIVERMORE,
C. C. BALDWIN, HENRY M. TABER,
WILLIAM T. BLODGETT.
WILLIAM L. ELY, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the interest due July 1, 1872, on the funded debt of the State of Ohio, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York City, from the 1st to the 16th proximo, and thereafter at our office in this City.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 15th inst. and reopened on the 16th proximo.

JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State.
ISAAC R. SHERWOOD, Secretary of State.
FRANCIS B. POND, Attorney-General.
Commissioners of Sinking Fund of State of Ohio.
COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 12, 1872.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

SAFE AND PROFITABLE.

THE

CANADA SOUTHERN

First Mortgage Sinking Fund 30 Years

7 PER CT. GOLD BONDS

AT

90 and ACCRUED INTEREST.

The Road runs from Buffalo to the Detroit River, and is the Eastern link in the new AIR LINE FROM BUFFALO TO CHICAGO, and has been under construction for about two years past by railroad men who have seen the necessity for a STEEL RAIL, LOW GRADE SHORT ROUTE between the great railroad systems which diverge from Chicago, Toledo and Buffalo.

Among the builders of the road, by whose cash subscriptions 220 miles (out of 290) have already been graded, bridged and made ready for the superstructure, a large part of the steel rails bought, all of the materials for the stations, and a part of the equipment purchased, are:

MILTON COURTRIGHT, JOHN F. TRACY, DAVID DOWS, WM. L. SCOTT, HENRY FARNHAM, R. A. FORSYTH, HENRY H. PORTER, JOHN M. BURKE, M. L. SYKES, JR., B. F. ALLEN, all directors, either in the Chicago and Northwest, or the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; GEO. OPDYKE, of the Midland Road; JOHN B. ALLEN, SIDNEY DILLON, DANIEL DREW, J. S. CASEMENT, J. & J. CASEY, O. S. CHAPMAN, JOHN ROSS, DAVID STEWART, and F. H. WINSTON.

THE ROAD will be

33 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROAD,

either BUILT or in contemplation between Buffalo and Chicago, and will also shorten the distance between Toledo and Buffalo twenty-three miles.

THE MAXIMUM GRADE on the entire line does not exceed FIFTEEN FEET to the mile—and Ninety-six per cent. of the road IS STRAIGHT.

THE ROAD WILL BE COMPLETED and in running order on or before Dec. 31 of this year.

The principal and interest of the bonds are payable either in New-York, London or Frankfort.

We confidently recommend the bonds to all classes of investors.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

NOTICE.

HAVING BECOME ASSOCIATED with Messrs. LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER in the Agency of the CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, we offer the above-named Bonds for sale. After a thorough investigation we recommend them to our friends and customers as a sure and reliable investment. Pamphlets and all other information furnished on application.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
NO. 27 PINE-ST.

A Desirable Investment.

A New Outlet for the Bituminous and Block Coal of Indiana.

An Undoubted Security

PAYING 60 PER CENT. MORE INCOME THAN GOVERNMENT BONDS, AND 9½ PER CENT. ON THE INVESTMENT. FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS OF THE LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY OF INDIANA.

THEY BEAR

8 Per Cent. Gold.

Interest payable quarterly in New-York, free of Government tax, and are Coupon and Registered. Price 95 and accrued interest. Further and full particulars, with Pamphlets and Maps, furnished by us on personal or written application.

JONES & SCHUYLER,
NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN RAILROAD BONDS,

Keep on hand a variety of choice bonds to supply investors, furnish bonds advertised on the market at subscription prices, execute orders for Government securities, gold and railroad stocks, and do a

**GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,
NO 31 PINE-ST.**

C. D. WOOD, (formerly of Vermilye & Co.)
SAM'L. D. DAVIS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

PROPOSALS INVITED FOR $205,500 IMprovement bonds of the City of Elizabeth, N. J., directed to be sold by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's Office, in the City Hall, Elizabeth, until Friday, the 19th day of July, 1872, when the same will be opened in the presence of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, for the whole or any part of the following improvement bonds:

For sewering John-st., due Dec. 1, 1877	$3,000
For sewering Broad-st., due Dec. 1, 1877	35,000
For opening Smith-st., due March 1, 1878	5,000
For paving Clinton-st., due May 1, 1878	70,000
For paving Westminster-av., due July 1, 1878	75,000
For opening Van Buren-av., due March 1, 1878	1,000
For opening Jackson-av., due March 1, 1878	1,000
For opening Lafayette-st., due March 1, 1878	4,000
For opening Livingston-st., due March 1, 1878	6,000
For sewering Westminster-av., due July 1, 1878	3,000
For sewering Chilton-st., due July 1, 1878	2,500

Said bonds to be conditioned for the payment of the principal at the above periods at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in the City of New-York, with interest thereon, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually.

The proposals will state their full address and the amount of bonds desired and the price per 100 thereof, the accrued interest on the bonds will be added to all proposals that are accepted. The right is reserved on the part of the Commissioners to reject any or all of the bids, if in their judgment the interest of the city requires it. HENRY AITKEN, Controller.

CITY OF ELIZABETH, N. J., July 9, 1872.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 8, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of seventeen Directors to serve for one year, as provided by law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the General Office of the Company in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of July next.

The polls will open at 10 o'clock A. M., and remain open till 2 o'clock, or for such further time as may be necessary, in the opinion of the Inspectors, to poll all votes then present.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on MONDAY, the 10th day of June, instant, and will reopen for the transfer of Common Stock July 10, and for Preferred July 16.

By order. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

BROKEN NATIONAL BANK-NOTES bought at four (4) per cent. premium. Full printed lists furnished.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER, Bankers,
No. 40 South 3d-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

FINANCIAL.

TWENTY PER CENT. INVESTMENT.

BOOKS CLOSE JULY 15.

THE AMERICAN
BRIDGE COMPANY,
OF CHICAGO, ILL.

L. B. BOOMER, of Chicago, President.
(ORGANIZED AUG. 1, 1870.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000

The whole amount of the authorized Capital Stock of this Company not having been issued, the balance thereof will be issued to subscribers at par, payments for same to be made in four installments of 25 per cent. each, viz.:

**25 PER CENT. JULY 15, 1872.
25 PER CENT. AUG. 1, 1872.
25 PER CENT. SEPT. 1. 1872.
25 PER CENT. OCT. 1, 1872.**

The Subscription Books now open at the office of the undersigned will be closed July 15, or as soon as the new stock is fully subscribed.

The total amount of stock issued at this time is $414,700, and on this basis the Company shows a present surplus of $136,280 97, and is now doing a flourishing business. One thousand men are constantly employed in their extensive works, and they now have on hand $1,250,000 of work for various railroads in the United States, among which may be mentioned the

**CHICAGO, R. I. & PACIFIC,
CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL,
MISSOURI PACIFIC,
ATLANTIC & PACIFIC, &c.**

and the Company is now offered work to the amount of over $6,000,000, including some of the largest bridges ever built in this country; to accept of which, and further business, necessitates a larger working capital, as immense amounts of material have to be kept constantly on hand, and the Company are frequently obliged to receive, in part payment for their work, railroad and other bonds, which are perfectly good securities, but not always immediately marketable.

The career of the American Bridge Company, though brief, has already fully demonstrated the profitableness of the enterprise. The Company has constructed since its organization, and up to the 31st of December, 1871, a total of 38,137 feet of bridges, 18 turning tables, and 16 iron roofs, and pneumatic and screw pile substructures, costing $3,400,000, and have facilities for the construction of pneumatic piles unsurpassed by any Company in the country, and a capacity for the construction of at least 150 feet of bridges for every working day in the year.

The Iron Railroad and Highway Bridge at Leavenworth, of three spans of 340 feet each, and the Union Pacific Bridge across the Missouri River, of eleven spans of 250 feet each, were constructed by this Company.

The net profit arising from this business, as shown by the books of the Company up to the 31st of March, 1872, was the sum of $373,482 14, or at the rate of $224,089 28 *per annum*, being over 50 *per cent.* upon the capital stock then outstanding. With the proposed new structures, machinery, &c., the Company will have much greater capacity, and the proceeds of the increased issue of stock will enable them to buy material for cash, thereby making a saving of from $50,000 to $75,000 per year.

The Company can undoubtedly, on above basis, make dividends of from 20 to 25 *per cent. per annum* on the full amount of capital, $1,000,000, with a fair prospect of considerable increase.

The undersigned are prepared to give to those inquiring, the fullest details and entire satisfaction regarding the reliability of the Company's statements, and the unquestioned integrity and ability of its officers.

We confidently commend to capitalists the above, as an investment worthy their attention.

MARVIN BROS.,
BANKERS,
No. 49 Exchange-place, N. Y.,
Sole Financial Agents in the East.

CONVERTIBLE MIDLAND BONDS

A 7 per cent. Bond for sale at 80 and interest on one of the great roads running from New-York City—on the third largest road in New-York State. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit.

At 80 and interest they give about 9 PER CENT. PER ANNUM income on the amount invested, and by a rise to par would pay 25 PER CENT. PROFIT.

We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO
SOLE AGENTS FOR THIS LOAN,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

10 PER CENT. BONDS.

FOR SALE BY
Allen, Stephens & Co.,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, NO. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW YORK, June 27, 1872.

ELECTION AND DIVIDEND NOTICE.—At the recent annual meeting of the stockholders, the following-named persons were chosen Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

W. C. PIERREPONT, JOHN T. DENNY,
MARCELLUS MASSEY, GARDNER COLBY,
C. ZABRISKIE, JR., JOHN S. FARLOW,
MOSES TAYLOR, T. H. CAMP,
SAMUEL SLOAN, S. D. HUNGERFORD,
WM. E. DODGE, THEODORE IRWIN,
WM. M. WHITE.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board the following officers were duly elected:

MARCELLUS MASSEY, President.
T. H. CAMP, Vice-President
J. A. LAWYER, Sec. and Treas.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. will be paid on and after the 15th July, as usual, at the Mercantile National Bank in this City, and at the Company's Office, Watertown, N. Y., to stockholders of record at this date. Transfer-books will remain closed to day of payment.

MARCELLUS MASSEY, President.

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st., July 1, 1872:

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages		$2,164,500 00
Stock investments		6,504,550 00
Amount loaned on public stocks		106,048 50
Real estate, cost $52,681 35. Market value, $75,000, Standing on books at $52,681 35.		52,681 35
Cash		457,573 79
Accrued interest and premium on stock		403,390 62
Total		$9,688,744 26

LIABILITIES.

Amount due depositors—Principal	$8,877,903 64	
Interest accredited for 1st July, 1872	234,405 65	$9,112,309 29
Excess of assets over liabilities		576,434 97
Total		$9,688,744 26

ANDREW MILLS, President.
JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.
Sworn to before me this 29th day of June, 1872.
W. W. LYON,
Notary Public, New-York County.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st., New-York.

Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $2,000.

Interest allowed on deposits made on July 8, 1872.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.

INTERNATIONAL AND HOUSTON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANIES OF TEXAS.
(Recently consolidated.)
FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BEARING BONDS, FREE OF ALL TAXES, ON COMPLETED ROAD.
At 85 per cent. and interest.

TRUSTEES.
MOSES TAYLOR, } of the
WM. E. DODGE, } Great Northern.
JOHN A. STEWART, } of the
WM. H. OSBORN, } International.

The issue is limited to $16,000 per mile on completed road:

The joint roads have been built with the stockholders' money, $4,400,000 cash having been paid in on the stock. Bonds to the extent of $4,000,000 have been subscribed for by the stockholders.

The International Railroad Company has a subsidy of $10,000 per mile in 8 per cent. thirty-year bonds of the State of Texas.

The Great Northern Company has a subsidy of 10,240 acres land per mile.

The bonds of the International Road so far as issued having been sold, the Great Northern Bonds may be obtained on application at the office of the Joint Board, No. 52 Wall-st.

By order of the Board of Directors.

MOSES TAYLOR,
President of Joint Board.

FINANCIAL.

MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

ISSUED BY THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.
AND
GUARANTEED BY NEW-YORK MIDLAND.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey. Its bonds are issued on the basis of half cost. They are GUARANTEED. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. THIS BOND OFFERS AN ADVANTAGE OVER ALL THE OTHER MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, IN THAT, WITH EQUAL SECURITY, IT IS LESS IN PRICE.

We commend it to investors.

For sale by

Allen, Stephens & Co.,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL

RAILWAY COMPANY'S

First Mortgage

LAND-GRANT SINKING FUND

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

At 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency,
YIELDING ABOUT NINE PER CENT. ON THE INVESTMENT.

WILLIAM E. DODGE, of New-York, President.
SHEPHERD KNAPP & WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS, Trustees for Bondholders.

A Sinking Fund of two per cent. of the earnings and all sales of lands devoted to redemption of the bonds.

Principal and interest payable in gold at the National City Bank, New-York. We confidently assure investors that these bonds are in every respect first class, and we recommend them as an entirely safe investment. All securities taken at Board prices in exchange. Circulars and information may be obtained at our office.

**JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.**

FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
OF THE

CAYUGA LAKE RAILROAD,

ISSUED FOR $20,000 PER MILE,
STATE OF NEW-YORK

This road has now been in process of construction during the past year, and will be finished during the coming Autumn; iron is purchased and now being laid over one-third of the whole distance from Aurora to Cayuga Bridge, where it crosses the New-York Central. At Ithaca, the Southern terminus of the road, it connects with the Ithaca and Athens Road FINISHED, and daily delivering large quantities of COAL at that point. The Susquehanna Division of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad terminates also at Ithaca, where it is now accumulating an immense quantity of its COALS, awaiting the completion of this road for transportation. Thus it will be seen that this road will always have a large coal traffic from these two sources. Besides this, the local business, traversing as it does the finest agricultural district of this State, will be very large. We are offering a limited amount of the bonds at 90 and accrued interest in currency, and do not hesitate to recommend them to the public as a first-class investment.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

THE GREAT

MIDLAND RAILROAD

Now Nearly Completed.

The remainder of the FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, limited to $20,000 TO THE MILE on finished Road, offered, to close out the loan, at par and interest.

The New-Jersey Division of the Road is finished, and trains are now running into Jersey City. From Oswego eastward the road is in successful operation for a long distance. A short gap in the construction of the New-York Division alone prevents running through from New-York to Oswego. Work is progressing on this unfinished section with the utmost energy, and **we hope soon to announce the completion of the entire road of this great Trunk Line from New-York to Oswego.**

These Bonds, in our judgment, possess in a marked degree the elements of

ABSOLUTE SECURITY & LIBERAL INCOME.

For sale or exchanged for Governments and other securities at their market value, by

GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN R. R. CO.

GUARANTEED BONDS.

$20,000 La Crosse, Trempealeau and Prescott 10s, April and October.

$50,000 Winona and St. Peters 7s, January and July.

Both First Mortgages and both guaranteed, principal and interest, by the Chicago and North-western Railroad Company,

FOR SALE BY
HOWARD LAPSLEY & CO.,
NO. 15 BROAD-ST.

JULY INVESTMENTS.
10 TO 15 PER CENT. INTEREST.
CHOICE MUNICIPAL BONDS.
SAFETY AND PROFIT COMBINED.
COUNTY, CITY AND TOWN ISSUES.

Principal and interest coupons promptly paid semi-annually, in New-York,

AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR.

Also, Insurance, Bank, Gas-light, New-York City Railroad Stocks and Bonds, &c., &c.,

PAYING 10 TO 20 PER CENT.

All strictly first-class securities, at the lowest market rates, for sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Bankers, Stock-brokers and Auctioneers,
No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

PRIME INVESTMENT SECURITIES a specialty with this house for over twenty years.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY
7 PER CENT. BONDS,
COUPON OR REGISTERED.
NEW LOAN,
Free of Government tax.
FOR SALE AT PAR.
KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.,
NO. 45 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

SEVEN PER CENT. SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS Pacific Railroad of Missouri, dated July 1, 1871.

The undersigned Trustees are prepared to make the first annual investment of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS in the purchase of said Bonds from the lowest offerer.

Offers in sealed envelopes, marked "Offers to sell Bonds of Pacific Railroad of Missouri," should be sent to the office of Messrs. J. & W. Seligman & Co., No. 21 Broad-st., New-York, where awards will be made on the 15th of July, at noon.

E. D. MORGAN, } Trustees.
JOSEPH SELIGMAN. }

RAILROAD, STATE, CITY, COUNTY AND Town Bonds of all kinds bought and sold by HANNA BROTHERS, No. 11 Wall-st. and No. 2 New-st., New-York. Investment securities a specialty. Information furnished to investors.

FURNITURE.

[ESTABLISHED 1807.]
**B. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
155 Chatham Street,
FURNITURE AND CARPETS,
PARLOR SUITES,
CHAMBER SUITES,
DINING-ROOM SUITES,
MIRRORS, DESKS,**

and a general and varied assortment of every description of

FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS,
MATTRESSES & BEDDING,
at VERY LOW PRICES for cash.
☞ PAYMENTS RECEIVED IN INSTALLMENTS IF DESIRED.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 175 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1872.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a

Semi-annual Dividend of

FIVE PER CENT.

on the capital stock, free from Government tax, payable on demand, at the office of the Company.

HUGO SCHUMANN,
Secretary.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 120 BROADWAY, CORNER CEDAR-ST.,
July 6, 1872.

STOCKHOLDERS' DIVIDEND.

A Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent. has this day been delared, payable on demand.

POLICY-HOLDERS' SHARE OF PROFITS.

A return of Sixty (60) per Cent. in Scrip, for the year ending June 30, 1872, has been declared to customers entitled to participate in the profits, for which certificates will be issued Sept. 15, 1872.

And Six (6) per Cent. Interest on the outstanding Scrip, payable Sept. 15, 1872.

WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 470 BROADWAY, July 8, 1872.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT., payable on demand.

T. F. JEREMIAH,
Secretary.

TWELFTH DIVIDEND.

STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK; July 2, 1872.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on demand.

JAS. M. HODGES, Secretary.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

OFFICE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 237 BROADWAY, July 1, 1872.

A semi-annual dividend of Seven (7) per Cent. has been declared payable on demand.

WM. JAFFRAY, President.
GEO. ALGER, Secretary.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 149 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1872.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.

W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 163 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1872.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after July 1, 1872.

C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, office No. 227 South 4th-st.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26, 1872.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 2d of July, and reopened on THURSDAY, July 15.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in cash on and after the 25th of July next, to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 2d of July. All payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

Blank orders for dividends can be obtained at this office. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight.

The Semi-annual Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum will be paid on all deposits entitled thereto on and after July 20; or, if not withdrawn, same will draw interest as a deposit of July 1.

N. J. HAYNES, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
THEO. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE NO. 117 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1872.

An interest dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF per cent. on the capital stock and revenue fund is payable on demand.

WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1872.

A Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. is payable on demand. A. H. WALTON,
Secretary.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 29, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend from the earnings of the road for the current six months of Three and One-half per Cent. on the preferred stock, payable on and after July 15 next at the Treasurer's office, No. 269 8th-av., New-York, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer-books of both common and preferred stock will be closed at the close of business on Monday, the 10th of June next.

H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, July 9, 1872.

FORTY-EIGHTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—Interest at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. per annum will be paid on demand on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st inst.

Interest not called for will be credited as an original deposit.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on THURSDAY from 1 to 7. WM. H. SLOCUM, President.

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (STONINGTON RAILROAD,) NEW-YORK, June 27, 1872.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF Two and one-half per Cent. out of the earnings of the last three months, will be paid, free of Government tax, at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William-st., New-York, on the 10th day of July next. Transfer-books will be closed from the 5th to 10th of July. F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, (Established 1787,)
Office No. 64 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1872.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors held this day, the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. was declared; also an extra Dividend of Five per Cent., both free of Government tax, and payable on and after July 15, 1872.

The transfer-books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst. J. L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

UNITED NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND CANAL COMPANY, TRENTON, June 18, 1872.

THE REGULAR QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of two and a half per cent. upon the stock of this Company will be paid, on and after July 10, at the offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in Philadelphia, and No. 57 Broadway, New-York. The transfer-books of the Company will be closed from June 25 to July 11. RICHARD F. STEVENS,
Treasurer.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 149 BROADWAY, N. Y., July 8, 1872.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIdend of Ten (10) per Cent. is now payable on demand.

Cash capital	$200,000 00
Surplus	281,333 64

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 168 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the usual dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on demand.

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

DRY GOODS BANK, BROADWAY, CORNER LEONARD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., (3½ per cent.,) free of taxes, payable on and after July 10, until which date the transfer-books will remain closed.

CHAS. E. BOGERT, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIrectors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after the 1st of July next. The transfer-book will be closed until that date. WM. H. COX, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 58 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. free of Government tax payable on or after the 9th inst.—Dated New-York, July 4, 1872. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the Bonds of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company and South Pacific Railroad Company, due July 1, 1872, will be paid in Gold Coin at the National Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York, or at the Treasurer's Office, No. 14 Devonshire-st., Boston.

WILLIAM A. HAYES, Treasurer.

COUPONS NO. 6 OF THE CENTRAL Railroad Company of Iowa First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds due July 15, 1872, will be paid, free of United States Government tax on and after that date, on presentation at the office of A. L. Hatch, No. 32 Pine-st., New-York City.

C. C. GILMAN, President.
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1872.

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 104 Broadway.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after MONDAY, the 8th instant.

WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1872.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 18, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., free of tax, will be paid on and after July 1, 1872.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND—The Bank of Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America on demand.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND.—The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky, has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America on demand.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 156 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on the 9th inst.

JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (No. 48 Wall-st., Bank of New-York building) have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT., payable on demand.

JOHN M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1872.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and one-half per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 10. CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of tax, payable July 1, next.

The transfer-books will remain closed until that date. J. A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

FIFTIETH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 9, 1872.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. is now payable. HENRY H. HALL, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. (free from taxes) has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after July 8. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.

Interest will be paid to depositors at the rate of six per cent. on all sums from $5 to $2,000, and on sums exceeding $2,000 five per cent. upon such excess of deposits, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, and payable on and after MONDAY, July 15, 1872.

The bank will be open daily, from 10 o'clock in the morning to 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and on Mondays will continue open until 7 o'clock in the evening, at No. 130 Bowery.

THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Deposits made now will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President,
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ORIENTAL SAVINGS BANK.

No. 430 Grand-st., between Attorney and Ridge sts. Open daily from 10 to 3 and Monday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest from first of every month. Dividends in January and July. Deposits before July 21 will draw interest from July 1.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

President—Wm. P. Buckmaster, 252 West 55th-st.

Vice Presidents—Robert Hoe, printing-presses, &c., Nos. 31 to 35 Gold-st., and John H. Waydell, shipping-merchant and cooper, No. 21 Old-slip.

Secretary—E. R. Kennedy, late of Williams & Kennedy, No. 319 Broadway.

Auditor—Daniel D. Earle, merchant, of B. L. Solomon & Sons, Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.

Attorney and Counsel—Eugene Smith, 25 Nassau-st.

Alanson T. Briggs, cooper, Rutgers, Cherry, Water and South sts.

Benjamin F. Britton, merchant, of Chapman, Smith & Britton, Nos. 70 and 72 Worth-st.

John F. Cook, provision broker, of Cook & Sledge, No. 115 Broad-street.

John Gaynor, grocer, No. 554 Grand-st.

George G. Hallock, real estate, 253 East Broadway.

Mahlon T. Hewitt, retired merchant, No. 189 Gates-av., Brooklyn.

Samuel L. Kennedy, collector, No. 52 South-st.

Manning Merrill, merchant, of Chas. Merrill & Sons, corner Grand and Lewis sts.

James Murphy, proprietor Quintard Iron Works, East 11th-st.

Wm. M. Pratt, physician, No. 278 East Broadway.

Simon Rossmann, merchant, No. 296 2d-st.

George C. Scofield, merchant, No. 149 Duane-st.

Stephen D. Tucker, manufacturer, of R. Hoe, & Co.

Maurice J. Walsh, stevedore, West-st. and Fort King.

Augustus W. Weismann, druggist, corner Broome and Orchard sts.

Jacob A. Westervelt, Ex-Mayor, No. 125 2d-av.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.
A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.
NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.
INTEREST SIX PER CENT.

Deposits payable ON DEMAND with interest due.

Accounts strictly *private* and *confidential*.

Interest paid by check, if desired, to depositors residing out of the City.

A specialty made of issuing Compound Interest Certificates payable ON DEMAND.

BANK HOURS—Daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Monday and Saturday nights, from 5 to 8 P. M.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

SAM'L L. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1872.

FORTY-THIRD SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees of this institution have declared the Forty-third Semi-annual Dividend, on all sums on deposit July 1, (by the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, payable on and after the third Monday in July.

Dividends not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit. E. J. BROWN, President.

EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.

1872. JULY INTEREST.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid depositors entitled thereto, at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum, on sums of $5 to $500, and at the rate of Six per Cent. on sums over $500, payable on and after July 15.

Interest not drawn will be credited as principal; money deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from the 1st.

BENJ. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JAMES BRYCE, } Secretaries.
J. HARSEN RHOADES, }

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.

Interest—The trustees have declared a Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto for the six months and three months ending June 30, payable on and after the third Monday in July. Interest not withdrawn will be credited as principal. Deposits made on or before July 20, draw interest from July 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK.

Corner 8th-av. and West 34th-st.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after July 15, 1872.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before the 20th of July will draw INTEREST from July 1.

BANK open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.

JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

Broadway Savings Institution.

NO. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park-place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, July 15.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,

CORNER 3D-AV. AND 23D-ST.

The usual semi-annual interest, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto on the first day of July, will be paid on and after July 20.

All money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President.
CHAS. T. RODGERS, Secretary.

CITIZENS SAVINGS BANK.

On deposits made on or before July 10 interest will commence July 1.

1872. July interest payable on and after MONDAY, July 22, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, which have been on deposit one or more months next previous to July 1.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented after the 21st of July.

Deposits and withdrawals may be made any day from 10 to 3, and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 to 7.

Bank, No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

Bank-books in English, German and French.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

NOS. 1 and 3 THIRD-AV.,
OPPOSITE COOPER INSTITUTE.
CHARTERED IN 1852.

The usual Semi-Annual Interest, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, will be paid to depositors on and after WEDNESDAY, July 17, on all sums entitled thereto, or, if not withdrawn, will bear interest from July 1, as a deposit of that date.

Deposits made on or before the 10th of July will draw interest from July 1.

By order of the Board of Trustees,

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK.

6TH-AV., CORNER 23D-ST.

The usual Semi-annual Interest, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, July 15, 1872.

Money deposited before July 15 will draw interest from July 1.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

B. T. BEEKMAN, President.
WM. BAINBRIDGE JAUDON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.

Money deposited on or before July 10 will bear interest from July 1.

ASSETS, $10,201,517 48.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.—Six per Cent. paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

Assets..........$2,766,214 46 | Surplus..........$[illegible]

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM NEW-YORK.	
Cuba	Wed'sday, July 10	Batavia	Sat'day, July 13
Scotia	Wed'sday, July 17	Algeria	Sat'day, July 20
Java	Wed'sday, July 24	Parthia	Sat'day, July 27
China	Wed'sday, July 31	Calabria	Sat'day, Aug. 3
Russia	Wed'sday, Aug. 7	Abyssinia	Sat'day, Aug. 10

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, $80, $100, $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green; for steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CUBA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 8½ A. M. on WEDNESDAY, July 10. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

Reduction in Passage Rates.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

SATURDAY STEAMERS.		WEDNESDAY STEAMERS.	
Australia	July 13	Iowa	July 10
Columbia	July 20	Britannia	July 17
Europa	July 27	Assyria	July 24
Anglia	Aug. 3	Olympia	July 31
India	Aug. 10	Caledonia	Aug. 7
California	Aug. 17	Trinacria	Aug. 14

At noon, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York. Currency rates of passage to London, Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, by Wednesday's steamers, $60; by Saturday's steamers, $65 and $75; excursion tickets, $120; intermediate, $33; steerage, $28. Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
OCEANIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC, REPUBLIC, CELTIC, MAJESTIC, ATLANTIC.
6,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ATLANTIC..........July 13, 10 A. M.
OCEANIC..........July 27, 11 A. M.
REPUBLIC..........Aug. 3, 4 P. M.
ADRIATIC..........Aug. 10, 10 A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion-tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

ITALY, THOMPSON....Wednesday, July 10, at 9 A. M.
ENGLAND, ANDREWS..Saturday, July 13, at 10 A. M.
CANADA, WEBSTER..Saturday, July 20, at 4 P. M.
SPAIN, GRACE........Saturday, July 27, at 10½ A. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.

ERIN, LAWSON........Wednesday, July 17, at 3 P. M.
DENMARK, SUMNER, Wednesday, July 31, at 1 P. M.

Cabin passage..........$75 and $65, currency
Steerage..........$28, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON........Thursday, July 11, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, July 13, 11 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON..Thursday, July 18, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, July 20, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL........Thursday, July 25, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS......Saturday, July 27, 11 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	30
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Through Bills Lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and Antwerp.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT....Saturday, July 13
ST. LAURENT........LEMARIE....Saturday, July 27
WASHINGTON........ROUSSAN...Saturday, Aug. 10

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75

To Paris, $5 and $3 additional.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, July 10, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........July 17, at 1½ P. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD........July 24, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN......July 31, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..........Aug. 7, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE..Aug. 14, at 1 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, July 10, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, July 13, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, WEDNESDAY, July 17, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

SAN DOMINGO AND PORTO RICO LINE.

The United States Mail steamer TYBEE, Capt. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, THURSDAY, July 11, at 3 P. M., for Puerto Plata, Samana, San Domingo City and St. John's, Porto Rico.

For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD BROS. & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

No freight received for Porto Rico on day of sailing.

Bills of Exchange on Puerto Plata, Samana and San Domingo City in sums to suit purchasers for sale.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR....................July 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH.....Aug. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM ....Sept. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, will sail on THURSDAY, May 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 21 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

July 15.—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. CONNER, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, via Kingston, Jamaica, connecting at Panama with steamer MONTANA, Capt. —, touching at Acapulco and Manzanillo, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of July 12.

An extra steamer will leave San Francisco July 16, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, July 11.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. J. B. BAKER, July 18.
COLUMBIA, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, (via Nassau,) July 25.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF HAVANA, Deaken........Saturday, July 20
CITY OF MERIDA, Timmerman..Saturday, Aug. 10

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-AV.—All parties, public or private, wanting help of all kinds, suited, and all American, English, German, Scotch, French cooks, experienced nurses, waitresses, seamstresses, laundresses, house-workers, young girls, &c.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH-AV., near 38th-st., (formerly with Bedell,) will be found a number of desirable English, Scotch, French, Irish, Protestant and Catholic servants for City and country.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—By two neat Protestant girls, situations as cook, washer and ironer, and chamber-maid and waitress; both are competent and have good recommendations; City or country; will be found willing and obliging. Apply at No. 645 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN situation as cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups; will assist with the washing; has the best City reference; can be seen at present employers. Call at No. 117 East 51th st., near 4th av.

COOK.—WANTED, A COOK'S SITUATION by a Protestant German woman; French or English cooking, meats, game, soups of all kinds, creams, jellies; excellent baker, &c.; very best testimonials. Apply at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WANTS A situation in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has no objection to the country; Newport preferred; has the very best City reference. Call for two days at No. 115 West 19th-st.

COOK.—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; excellent bread and pastry baker; understands jellies, desserts, ice-creams, &c.; excellent City references. Apply at No. 613 8th-av.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT young woman; very respectable, and good cook and baker; understands the care of milk and butter, &c.; country or City; good references. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.—AS GOOD PLAIN COOK IN A PRIVATE family, willing to do some washing and ironing if required; good baker; best City reference. No. 117 West 24th-st.

COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as first-class cook; understands all kinds of meats and pastry; will assist with the washing; good reference. Call at No. 342 West 25th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS all kinds of soups, meats, game, pastry, creams, jellies, desserts of all kinds; best City reference. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS GOOD cook; all kinds of meats, soup, pastry, &c.; will assist in washing; best City reference. Call at No. 342 West 25th-st.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK AND ASSIST with the washing, by a Protestant young woman. Call or address No. 345 East 23d-st., for two days.

COOK.—A COMPETENT RESPECTABLE woman as cook, to assist in washing and ironing; excellent baker; City or country; good references. Call at No. 211 East 40th-st., near 3d-av.

COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS WOMAN, A PLAIN cook, washer and ironer, wants a place. Apply at No. 20 State-st.

SERVANTS

OF ALL NATIONS, FOR CITY OR COUNTRY, Protestant and Catholic, on short notice, at

S. & E. V. ODELL'S
NO. 109 WEST 34TH-ST.,
NEAR BROADWAY.
ESTABLISHED 1852.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A CHAMBER-maid and waitress' situation by a German young woman; very respectable; excellent waitress and chamber-maid; best testimonials; City or country. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as chamber-maid and fine laundress, or chamber-maid and waitress; best City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 8 West 44th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A GERMAN GIRL, (Protestant,) who speaks English, as light chamber-maid and seamstress or child's nurse and seamstress; four years' reference from present employers. Apply at No. 176 5th-av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—BY A NEAT PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or chamber-work and take care of children; is neat, willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, lately landed, as chamber-maid and waitress, or would do general housework. Apply at No. 587 7th-av., in the store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—SITUATION WANTED for a first-class Scotch girl as chamber-maid and waitress. Apply at No. 20 State-st.

CHAMBER-MAIDS.—BY TWO FIRST-class girls, as chamber-maids in a private family. Apply at No. 10 Broadway, second floor.

CHILD'S NURSE.—A GOOD GERMAN girl, sixteen years old, wishes a situation to mind children and to do light house-work. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. Hild's.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL POSITIONS, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st. MRS. LOWE.

HOUSE-WORKER.—A VERY HIGHLY recommended German girl; will take care of children; City or country. No. 621 6th-av., French Office, near 36th-st.

INFANT'S NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as thorough infant's nurse; is capable of taking entire charge and of bringing it up by the bottle; excellent City reference given; no objection to the country. Call at No. 628 6th-av., in the hosiery-store.

INFANT'S NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE English woman, a situation in a private family to take charge of an infant and to do plain sewing; good reference. Call for two days at No. 50 Chrystie-st., Room No. 20.

LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as lady's maid and seamstress, nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid, or either, by a very respectable German young woman; an excellent seamstress; operates on machines, dress-maker, &c.; dresses hair nicely; very best City references. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

LADIES' MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, or nurse and seamstress, by an English Protestant young woman; will travel; never sick; dress hair neatly; excellent seamstress; cut and fit; operate; dress-maker; experienced nurse; very best; three years' testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a laundress' situation; very respectable, and first-class laundress; French fluting and all kinds of fine work; good references. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, a situation as laundress, or chamber-maid and to assist with the washing in a small private family; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 251 7th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS; understands her business perfectly; fluting and fineries, &c.; references from best families. Call at No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking full charge of a baby from its birth; can bring it up with the bottle; no objection to the country; has good reference. Apply at No. 721 6th-av., upstairs, for two days.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse; fully understands the care of an infant to bring it up on a bottle. Call at No. 780 6th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED seamstress to go out by the day; understands dress-making and all kinds of family sewing; excellent City reference. Apply at No. 156 West 28th-st.

SICK NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED SICK nurse solicits engagements by the day or week; good City references; terms moderate. Apply at No. 1,275 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman and excellent waitress; understands the care of silver, getting up salads, &c., or chamber-work and waiting; good testimonials; country or City. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WAITRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS waitress in some nice family; understands her business perfectly; has the best of reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 254 West 41st-st., Room No. 7.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

The Best Male and Female Help
IN NEW-YORK CITY
constantly on hand
at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.
HELP of all NATIONALITIES furnished.
Branch Offices in
ENGLAND, IRELAND, SWEDEN and NORWAY.
ESTABLISHED 28 YEARS.

WAITRESS.—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN a situation for a very respectable Protestant girl, who is an excellent waitress. She can be seen at her present employer's, 46 West 23d-st., for two days.

WASHING.—A COLORED WOMAN WISHES washing by the day or week; washing done at the shortest notice; also ironing done in nice style. Families can have their washing done at her house, No. 130 West 33d-st., rear building, first floor, Room 11.

WASHING.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, who is an experienced laundress, solicits gentlemen's washing to do at home. Call at No. 604 6th-av.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—A SINGLE PROTESTANT man as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; good careful driver and excellent groom; willing and obliging; can milk if required; best reference from last employer. Address T. T., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A TRUSTWORTHY MARRIED colored man, as coachman; for a doctor, preferred; will be found obliging, with doctor's reference. Call or address HENRY, at No. 17 Watts-st., third floor.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by an experienced first-class man; German, married, no incumbrances; three years' City references from his last employer. Address M. H., coachman, No. 248 West 47th-st.

COACHMAN—GROOM.—AN EXPERIENCED married man as coachman and groom; competent to assist with gardening; willing and obliging; three years' excellent reference. Call or address M. J., No. 436 6th-av., harness-store.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, A first-class situation as coachman, if he apply this day at No. 10 Broadway, second floor.

COACHMAN, &c.—A COACHMAN AND gardener's situation to go in the country; has good reference. Address J. G., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

FARMER.—AN ABLE-BODIED MAN wants a situation to work on a farm; understands thoroughly every branch of farming; moderate wages accepted; good reference. Call at or address No. 4 West 4th-st., Room No. 13.

GARDENER.—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; English, married, no family; thoroughly competent to take full charge of a gentleman's place, having had practical experience with hot and cold vineries; also, green-houses, fruits and flowers in this country fourteen years; references unexceptionable. Address S. P., Ravenswood, Long Island, N. Y.

USEFUL MAN.—A STEADY YOUNG MAN wants a permanent situation on a gentleman's place; understands perfectly the care of horses, cows, garden, &c.; obliging and willing to be generally useful; good reference; moderate wages. Address or call at No. 4 West 4th-st., Room No. 13.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCH WAITER MAN, who is competent and highly recommended. Call or address No. 621 6th-av., near 36th-st.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED TO CANVASS FOR the LIFE OF HENRY WILSON, by Judge RUSSELL and Rev. ELIAS NASON, the only edition published with Mr. Wilson's approval. Now is the time to make money. B. B. RUSSELL, Publisher, Boston, Mass.

COACHMAN, &c.—A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN and gardener, with wife, will get good situations if they apply this day at No. 10 Broadway, second floor.

FIFTY RESPECTABLE SERVANT girls of all nationalities can find first-class situations in the City or country by applying immediately at MISS OSBORNE'S, No. 330 4th-av., formerly Saunders' old-established Employment Office.

TO PRINTERS.—WANTED, FIRST-CLASS pressman and girls to feed Adams presses; good wages and steady employment. UNION PRINTING COMPANY, 79 John-st.

INSTRUCTION.

H. C. SYMONDS

Will reopen his school for boys, at Sing Sing, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1872.

Candidates for West Point, Annapolis, or Polytechnic Institutes will find no better school in which to prepare.

REMOVAL.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
NOS. 6 AND 8 EAST 53D-ST.,
Central Park, between 5th and Madison avs., New-York.
Formerly corner Park-av. and 38th-st.

In September, 1872, this school will occupy buildings erected for the purpose.

The plans have grown out of the necessities of a school, and Mrs. Reed will no longer be obliged to contend with the serious difficulties of adapting a residence intended for a private family, to a purpose for which it is entirely unfitted.

There will be the usual drawing-rooms and library; also a spacious hall for chapel services, lectures, musical and general exercises. The class-rooms will be large, well ventilated, and well warmed, and the sleeping-rooms arranged for single occupants.

Until Sept. 10, Mrs. Reed's address will be NAVESINK, N. J.

MISS STEERS'

ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 48 West 17th-st., will re-open Thursday, Sept. 26. Application may be made by letter, or personally, as above.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH will re-open their ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN at No. 275 and 277 Madison av., ON MONDAY, SEPT. 23, 1872. Address, by letter, until Sept. 9.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES. Established 1860. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 West 42d-st.

MMES. DA SILVA & BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S) English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 18. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

RURAL HOME SCHOOL, SHARON, CONN.—A family school for young pupils; location cool, quiet, elevated, healthful. Next term begins Aug. 7. Pupils received and boarded for $5 per week till term begins. C. H. SHEARS, A. M., M. D.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fifty miles from New-York City by Harlem Railroad. Location healthful and beautiful. Advantages superior. Fall session begins Aug. 12. Apply to the principal, GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THE household furniture, musical instruments, patterns, models, and the good-will of this institution, will be sold on very moderate terms. J. H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass. Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

MISS JAUDON'S YOUNG LADIES' School removed to No. 32 East 31st-st. English, French and German thoroughly taught. Boarders limited. Reference, Edward S. Jaffray, Esq.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Tenth annual session of the Newburg (N. Y.) Institute will begin Sept. 11. HENRY W. SIGLAR.

BURNSIDE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys, Brattleboro', Vt. For particulars and circular, address the Principal, C. A. MILES.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters, at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, or will take from $4 to $15 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. New 7-octave pianos, carved legs and all modern improvements, for $275 cash. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at No. 481 Broadway.

SPECIAL PIANO BARGAINS!!
OFFERED BY
CHAMBERS & SON, 101 4TH-AV.

Some excellent square and upright pianos in from hire, as good as new, and all the better for use, at $200, $225, $250, $275, $300, &c. A superb $1,000 upright grand for $650. Some rose-wood squares made by Bradbury, Stodart, Worcester, Bacon & Raven, &c., $250, $175, $125, $100. A rose-wood seven-octave, carved, with stool, for sale at a special low figure, on account of owner leaving the City. A French rose-wood upright, $175.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap. Rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

AN ELEGANT 7-OCTAVE ROSE-WOOD piano-forte for sale, $130; best City makers; in use a short time; great bargain. Apply at BATTERSON'S Storage Establishment, No. 790 6th-av., near 40th-st.

UPRIGHT PIANOS FOR RENT, City or country, at OUVRIER & SONS, Manufacturers, No. 27 West 13th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of IGNATIUS A. WHELAN, bankrupt.—In pursuance of an order made in this proceeding, dated July 8, 1872, I will sell at public auction, at No. 1,131 Broadway, by Burdett & Dennis, auctioneers, the personal property of the bankrupt, consisting of ninety-three dozen straw, silk and felt hats, canes, umbrellas, one safe, mirrors, counters, desks, &c., &c., at 10 A. M., on the 10th day of July, 1872. GEORGE H. SHARPE, United States Marshal.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) July 10, at 12½ o'clock, within their store:

3,192 boxes fresh Menton Lemons. Can be seen at Pier No. 46, North River.

Also, 100 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons, ex steam-ship Tyrian.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

Anderson's Hotel,

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.
4TH-ST., BETWEEN LEXINGTON & 4TH AVS., NEAR GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK.
F. ANDERSON, Proprietor.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER

MADISON-AVENUE HOTEL,
Corner 27th-st. and Madison-av.
FIRST-CLASS HOTEL—EUROPEAN PLAN.
GOLD AND STOCK INDICATOR.
EVERYTHING NEW.

NO. 128 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., with board; newly furnished rooms, large and small, for families or single gentlemen; house and table first-class.

NO. 20 WEST 29TH-ST., OPPOSITE Gilsey House.—Rooms, newly fitted up for boarders, permanently or transiently; house first-class. References exchanged.

TO LET—PARLOR FLOOR, TOGETHER or separately; handsomely furnished; without board; also, two rooms, connecting, on second floor; Summer prices. No. 13 East 30th-st.

NO. 6 EAST 34TH-ST.—STRANGERS IN the City will find cool, pleasant rooms, with first-class board, at the above address, transient or permanent; Summer prices.

NO. 246 WEST 24TH-ST.—PLEASANT rooms to let, with board, to gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; terms moderate.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PALISADES MOUNTAIN HOUSE, ELEVEN MILES FROM THE CITY HALL.

This new and elegant hotel, on the west bank of the Hudson, is now open for the reception of guests. The completeness of its appointments, the salubrity of the air, the grandeur of the views and the facility of communication with the City are unsurpassed by any place in the country. It is under the management of

SYLVANUS T. COZZENS,
HITHERTO THE PROPRIETOR OF COZZENS' WEST-POINT HOTEL.

Communication from New-York by steamers *Adelphi* and *Alexis* at 4 and 5 P. M., foot of Harrison-st.; by Yonkers trains to Inwood, connecting with ferry; or by the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey through Englewood, connecting with stages. For terms apply to the undersigned at the hotel, or by letter to Englewood, N. J.

CHARLES E. MURRAY.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

Twelve miles from Catskill, N. Y.; accessible by the best mountain road in the country and nearer in time to New-York City than any other hotel on the Catskill. Elevation above the Hudson River, 3,000 feet. View extending over about 10,000 square miles, unsurpassed for beauty by any in the world. Celebrated for its invigorating atmosphere. Temperature at all times fifteen to twenty degrees lower than New-York City. Telegraph in the hotel. Open from June 1, to Oct. 1. James E. Beach, agent at Catskill for Chas. A. Beach's Mountain House stages and carriages, will be in attendance upon the arrival of the trains of the Hudson River Railroad, and the boats from Albany and New-York. CHARLES L. BEACH, Proprietor.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND BEACH.

The sea and still water bathing is unsurpassed. Those afflicted with the hay or rose fever will obtain speedy relief. Take South-side Railroad of Long Island from Roosevelt-st., 8 A. M. and 3½ P. M.; South 8th-st., Williamsburg, ten minutes later. Through tickets and baggage checked to hotel by way of Babylon. D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

FAIRFIELD HOUSE,
FAIRFIELD, CONN.

The subscriber having purchased the above-named property, pledges his best efforts to satisfy those who may favor him with their patronage.

Six trains daily via New-Haven Railroad, (27th-st.,) two hours from New-York. The finest sea-bathing on the Sound. LEWIS F. CLEVELAND, Proprietor.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE,

Orient Point, Long Island. Now open. Situated on the extreme end of Long Island, fronting the Sound and Gardiner's Bay. Splendid sea-bathing, driving and sailing. Fishing unexcelled. Reached by Long Island Railroad, from James-slip, and steamer Eastern Queen, Pier No. 4 North River. Send for circular. Terms moderate. M. B. PARSONS.

WOODSBURGH PAVILION,
Woodsburgh, Long Island,
TWO MILES FROM ROCKAWAY,
OVERLOOKING THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.

THIS MAGNIFICENT HOTEL is now open for the reception of guests; can be reached by South-side Railroad or Long Island Railroad; fourteen trains daily; no Sunday or excursion trains can stop at Woodsburgh. **N. P. SEWELL, Prop.**

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL.
Catskill, N. Y.,

Will open June 10. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some seventeen acres on the Hudson. Mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world. Pleasure grounds extended and improved. First-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats and cars. Address JNO. BREASTED, Catskill.

WELLS HOUSE.

MILL BROOK, Warren County, N. Y., situated on the Eastern Shore of Schroon Lake, among the Adirondack mountains is now open for the reception of Summer guests. House and furniture new. THOMAS WELLS, Proprietor.

CENTRAL HOTEL, ORANGE, N. J.

Has been THOROUGHLY RENOVATED, and is now open for reception of Summer boarders. A first-class billiard hall and livery-stable attached to the hotel. **J. W. McCHESNEY, Proprietor.**

HAHNEMANN MAGNETIC MOVEMENT CURE.—Tarrytown, on the Hudson; NO DRUGS; spacious rooms, hygienic board, invigorating atmosphere, pleasant walks, picturesque and beautiful surroundings. Send for circular. Address C. C. & P. A. F. DUSENBURY, as above, or at their old-established office, No. 8 West 45th-st., New-York City.

CHATEAUGAY LAKE.—A DELIGHTFUL resort for Summer boarders. A beautiful sheet of water, surrounded by wood-crowned hills; water excellent; air pure and bracing; fish and game in abundance. For particulars address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay Lake, Franklin County, N. Y.

LINWOOD HOUSE, ON THE PALISADES.—First-class house; newly furnished; one hour from City, by boat from Spring-st., at 10, 2, 5¼; from 34th-st., at 10¼, 2¼, 5¾. Terms moderate. Apply on premises or at No. 841 Broadway.

GOOD BOARD CAN BE HAD AT BAY and Ocean View House, Pon Quogue, Long Island, at reasonable prices. Inquire at United States Hotel, Fulton-st., for Mr. V. B. SQUIRES, proprietor, from 10 till 4 P. M.

VERMONT SUMMER HOME, POULTNEY, Vt. Rev. J. NEWMAN, D. D., Proprietor. Open from May 1. Special rates to families and season borders.

MOUNTAIN VIEW HOUSE.—GERMANTOWN, N. Y., on the Hudson River; beautiful scenery and reasonable terms for board. Address P. W. ROCKEFELLER, Proprietor.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON—Now open; elegant suites of rooms for families and rooms for single gentlemen. D. L. MANSFIELD, Proprietor.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL IS now open. Address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE ENGAGED at the farm of the subscriber, combining the advantages of good table and accommodations, charming scenery, health and pleasantness of locality; communication with City by boat and rail. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

BOARD ON HUDSON—LARGE COOL rooms, shady grounds, fruit and vegetables; stabling; terms moderate. Apply at residence of Mrs. HAVEN, Maurice-av., Sing Sing, N. Y.; references exchanged.

GOOD BOARD, PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH splendid view of mountains, can be had at Franconia, N. H. Reference—C. Oak, 52 Park-place. Address MILO J. CORLISS, Franconia, Grafton County, N. H.

SUMMER BOARD.—EXCELLENT ROOMS may be had at Yonkers, by applying immediately to Mrs. E. E. OTTOLENGUI, Locust Hill-av. Access by trains and boats constantly.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES can be accommodated with board, on liberal terms, by applying to WILLIAM C. HAND, Ammagansett, Suffolk County, Long Island.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife, four children and servant, in a comfortable farm-house, with pleasant location, within two hours' ride, by rail, of the City. Address, stating accommodations, terms, &c., JOHNSON, BURNS & CO., No. 450 Broadway.

WANTED—A QUIET COUNTRY BOARDING place for a small family, within an hour of New-York; best of references can be given. Address with terms Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

MACHINERY.

SUGAR MACHINERY FOR SALE.

Steam-engines, steam-boilers, vacuum pans, heaters, mills for grinding, crushing and shaving sugar; retorts, iron wagons, iron barrels, sugar molds and pots, hogshead steamers, wrought-iron turned shafting, wheels and hangers, brass cocks, copper pipes, charcoal washers, &c., &c.

Bone charcoal of superior quality.

Apply to R. L. & A. STUART, No. 169 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—BOILER OF STEAMER CITY of Troy, nearly new, made in the best manner by Cobanks & Theall; is 11 feet diameter, 22 feet long; weight, 60,000 lbs. For sale low by SILLIMAN & CO., No. 17 Coenties-slip.

PROPELLER ENGINES FOR SALE.—One second-hand 34-inch cylinder by 28-inch stroke; one new 44-inch cylinder by 42-inch stroke. CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 64 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

HAIR NETS.

H. BLUM,
Importer and manufacturer of Hair Nets,
No. 116 West 35th-st., near Broadway.

Hair Nets from $3 to $5 per gross lower than anywhere else. Also, salesmen wanted.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE-CLOTHING.

C. B. SMITH & CO.,

Extensive manufacturers of every description of saddlery goods. A fine line of Riding-bridles, Lap-dusters, Carriage-robes, Fly-nets, &c., &c.

NO. 39 WARREN-ST.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

at the TIMES Up-town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.;
and the TIMES West-side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME PAIR of sorrel ponies, 14½ hands high; sound and kind; afraid of nothing; perfectly safe for a lady to drive; can be driven single or double; good under the saddle; must be seen to be appreciated. Can be seen at No. 417 3d-av.

FOR SALE—A SORRELL HORSE, ABOUT 14.2, kind and gentle in single or double harness or under the saddle; sold for want of use. Inquire of R. CAMPBELL, No. 50 4th-av.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—IN the matter of the ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—ALBERT C. BAGE against THE ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order of this Court, made and entered in the above-entitled action and proceeding, bearing date the 20th day of March, A. D. 1872, notice is hereby given to all creditors of the Astor Fire Insurance Company, the above-named corporation, that they are required to exhibit their claims to me, the undersigned, the referee named in said order, at my office at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of September, 1872, and become parties to the above entitled suit; and that in default of such creditors exhibiting their claims as aforesaid they will be precluded from all benefit of the judgment or decree which shall be made in such suit, and from any distribution of the assets of said Company which may be made under such judgment or decree.—Dated New-York, March 26, 1872. HENRY WILDER ALLEN, Referee.

At a Special Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York held at the Chambers thereof in the County Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of March, 1872—Present Hon. Albert Cardozo, Justice.—In the matter of the Astor Fire Insurance Company.—Albert C. Bage against the Astor Fire Insurance Company.—On reading and filing the foregoing petition of James Yereance, receiver of the above-named corporation, after hearing Richard C. Fellows, of counsel for said receiver: It is ordered that the said receiver have leave, and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay a dividend of forty per centum of the debts of the above-named corporation which have been ascertained, to those persons who have exhibited their claims as creditors of said Company as prescribed in and by section 79, article 3, chapter 8, title 4, part 3 of the Revised Statutes. It is further ordered that a notice be published in the manner hereinafter directed requiring all the creditors of the said Company to exhibit their claims and become parties to the above entitled suit within six months from the first publication of this order, and in default thereof that they be precluded from all benefit of the judgment or decree which shall be made in such suit and from any distribution of the assets of said Company which may be made under such judgment or decree. And it is further ordered, that said notice and a copy of this order be published once a week for six months in the NEW-YORK TIMES, and commercial newspapers published in the City of New-York. And it is further ordered, that Henry W. Allen, Esq., a counsellor of this Court, be appointed referee for the purposes of this order; that such publication be made under his direction, and all such claims be exhibited to the said referee; that said referee do hear and determine all such claims as may be contested, and that he report to this Court from time to time upon all or any matters referred to him, and said receiver be at liberty to apply to this Court for such further directions as from time to time may be proper. And it is further ordered, that said receiver make further application of the funds remaining in his hands after the payment of said dividend of forty per centum by paying therewith a further dividend to creditors of the said Company at the time and in the manner provided by law.—Indorsed, filed March 21, 1872.

[A copy.] CHAS. E. LOEW, Clerk.
mh27-law6mW

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court, held at the Court-house in the City of Brooklyn, on the 7th day of March, 1872, present Hon. Jasper W. Gilbert, Justice. ROBERT P. GETTY vs. YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—On reading and filing the petition of Richard L. Franklin, receiver in the above-entitled action, and it appearing to this Court to be necessary and proper that the prayer thereof be granted, now, on motion of William P. Dixon, attorney for said receiver, it is hereby ordered and decreed that the said receiver have leave, and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay a dividend of forty (40) cents on the dollar of the debts of the said Yonkers and New-York Insurance Company, which have been ascertained and adjusted, to those persons who have exhibited their claims as creditors of said Company, as prescribed in and by section 79, article 3, chapter 8, title 4, part 3 of the Revised Statutes. And it is further ordered and decreed that a notice be published in the manner hereinafter directed, requiring all the creditors of the said Yonkers and New-York Insurance Company to exhibit their claims, and become parties to the above-entitled suit, within six months from the first publication of this order. And in default thereof that they be precluded from all benefit of the judgment and decree which shall be made therein, and from any distribution which shall be made under said judgment or decree. And it is further ordered that said notice and a copy of this order be published once a week for six months in the New-York *Times* and *Commercial Advertiser*, newspapers published in the City of New-York. And it is further ordered that Charles H. Farnam, a counselor of this Court, be, and he hereby is, appointed referee for the purposes of this order. That such publication be made under his direction, and all such claims be exhibited to the said referee. That said referee do hear and determine all such claims as may be contested, and that said referee may report to this Court, from time to time, upon all or any matters referred to him; and that said receiver be at liberty to apply to this Court for such further directions, from time to time, as may be proper.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF THE YONKERS AND NEW-YORK INSURANCE COMPANY.—To all whom it may concern: New-York Supreme Court, Westchester County.—Robert P. Getty against Yonkers and New-York Fire Insurance Company.—Notice is hereby given that an order, of which the foregoing is a copy, has been duly made in the above entitled action, and all creditors of said Company are required to exhibit their claims to the undersigned, at his office, No. 52 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, and to comply with the terms of said order on or before the 2d day of October, 1872.—Dated New-York, March 12, 1872. CHAS. H. FARNAM, Referee, No. 52 Wall-street.
mh13-law6mW

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New-York, City and County of New-York.—THE UNION DIME SAVINGS INSTITUTION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiffs, against JOHN C. THOMPSON and ANNA his wife, Asahel Chapin, Warren Chapin, Henry J. Chapin, Andrew Jochum, Gottlieb Jetter, Edward Matthews, Alfred T. Serrell and Alfred W. Serrell, Defendants.—Summons for Relief.—(Com. not Served.)—To the Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Beekman-street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, May 7, 1872.

JOHN H. V. ARNOLD, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 7 Beekman-street, New-York City.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 9th day of May, 1872. JOHN H. V. ARNOLD, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
je12-law6wW*

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—THEODORE VON ELLERT, plaintiff, against PETER NOELKE, Charles A. Buddensiek and Doris, his wife, Elias G. Brown, William F. Reilly, John Haden, Samuel Wilson, William Winans, Jacob L. Downing, The New-York National Exchange Bank, Henry American, Albert G. Havens, Jonathan N. Havens, Gustavus A. Sturtzkober, George Graf, Frederick Muller, Edwin A. Bradley, and George C. Currier, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new County Court-house, in the said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 305 Broome-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 23, 1872. JOHN C. CLEGG, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 24th day of May, 1872. JOHN C. CLEGG, Plaintiff's Attorney.
je19-law6wW*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—ROSETTA D. OTIS, Plaintiff, against EDWIN T. OTIS, Defendant.—Summons for Relief. (Com. not served.)—To the defendant above-named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Warren-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, May 30, 1872.

WM. C. TRAPHAGEN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 31st day of May, 1872. WM. C. TRAPHAGEN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
je5-law6wW*

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

REMOVAL.—SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE mantels, wood mantels, the finest assortment ever offered in this City, at our new and spacious warerooms, 220 and 222 West 23d-st. T. B. STEWART & CO.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$100,000 CAPITAL WANTED, in a machine (iron) manufacturing business, which is already established on a large basis, and capable of increase. Yields good margin of profit, and is located in a large city in New-York State. Address MANUFACTURER, Post-office Box No. 5,057 New-York City.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOS. 47 AND 49 WHITE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1872.

MR. W. P. BLEECKER RETIRES from our firm on this date by mutual consent. JOHN & HUGH AUCHINCLOSS.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

NOVELTY AND VARIETY.
UNDOUBTED SUCCESS!
GENUINE ENTHUSIASM!
THE LAST TRUMP CARD!
THE LAST TRUMP CARD!
THRILLING INTEREST!
ACT I.—A REVOKE.
ACT II.—THE OLD TRICK.
ACT III.—HEARTS ARE TRUMPS.
POWERFUL DISTRIBUTION OF CHARACTERS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—LAST WEEK.

JOHNNY ALLEN in 2 characters, Rip Van Winkle
SCHNEIDER..........Bouncing scene
Every Evening, Wednesday and Saturday Matinee
Boston Jubilee Quartet—Musical Olio.
LITTLE MAC..........in...Essence and Elephant
ALICE HARRISON.....in........Songs and Dances
MONDAY, July 15—The $13,000 LULA SENSATION and at Enormous Expense—LING LOOK.
The most extraordinary attraction ever seen here.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S

EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2. EVENING AT 8.
POSITIVELY ONE WEEK ONLY.
The well-known author and actor,
Mr. J. J. McCLOSKEY,
will appear both afternoon and evening in his drama,
POMP; POMP; POMP;
OR, WAY DOWN SOUTH.
New scenery, elaborate machinery and effects.
POMP..........J. J. McCLOSKEY

THE WONDERFUL CENTURY PLANT,

Twenty-five feet high, has on it 5,000 FLOWERS, reaches the age of 100 years, blossoms, blooms, and then dies, is now in FULL FLOWER, and on exhibition in 13th-st., adjoining Wallack's Theatre.

THE TURF.

SARATOGA RACES.—THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of the Saratoga Association, will commence SATURDAY, 13th July, and continue six days. The programme includes steeple chases, hurdle races and flat races. C. WHEATLEY, Secretary.

EXCURSIONS

FOR EXCURSIONS—THE LARGE FIRST-class steam-boats SLEEPY HOLLOW and NORWALK, and barges SANDS, MYERS, HASKETT and PILGRIM; also, Dudley's, Raritan Beach, Spring Hill and Myers' Groves, Alderney Park and Iona Island. J. & E. MYERS, corner Morton and West sts., (upstairs.)

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
COMMENCING JULY 1, 1872.

Steamers SYLVAN GROVE, SYLVAN STREAM, SYLVAN GLEN and SYLVAN DELL. Landing at Harlem, 120th-st., 109th-st., Astoria, 11th-st. and Peck-slip.

WAY—Landing at 120th-st., 109th-st., Astoria and 11th-st—Leave Harlem—6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M.

EXPRESS—Landing at 120th-st. and Peck-slip only—Leave Harlem—6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 12:30, 1:25, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

WAY—Landing at 11th-st., Astoria, 109th-st., 120th-st. and 130th-st.—Leave Peck slip—6:15, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12 M., 1, 3, 4, 5, 6:15, 7 P. M.

EXPRESS—Landing at 120th-st. and 130th-st., Harlem—Leave Peck-slip—7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 P. M.

The 6 A. M. boat from Harlem, and 6:15 P. M. from Peck-slip, do not land at 109th-st.

Freight received from 7 A. M. until 5 P. M.

Schools and picnics taken on reasonable terms.

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.

Boats leave Harlem at 8:30 A. M., and hourly and half-hourly thereafter during the day, landing at Astoria and 11th-st. each trip. Last boat leaves Harlem at 7:30 P. M. and Peck-slip at 8:15 P. M.

This is the only line connecting with the regular line of boats for High Bridge.

Passengers by this line of boats can visit the Government Works at Hell Gate, Schneider's and Schutzer's Parks at Astoria, Christ Park and Karl's Park at North New-York, and High Bridge. J. F. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE.

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER,
Daily, (Sundays included,) at 5:15 P. M.,
From Pier No. 30 North River, foot Chambers-st.,
The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS, Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to Framingham, Fitchburg, Lowell, Concord, Nashua, Manchester, Lawrence, Plymouth, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all points north. Promenade concerts every evening by Hall's celebrated brass, reed and string bands. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier. A. P. BACON, Superintendent. H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.
FALL RIVER LINE.

Sunday boat to and from Boston on June 23, 30, and July 7, 14, 21 and 28.

Leaving Pier No. 30 North River, at 5:15 P. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted;) at 6 o'clock. Arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

GREAT NATIONAL CAMP-MEETING at Sea-Cliff Grove, Long Island, 26 miles from New-York, commencing July 3, and continuing ten days. Steam-boat NORWALK or MONITOR, will leave New-York as follows: Spring-st., North River, 7; Peck-slip, 7:30; East 33d-st., 7:45 A. M. Afternoon, leave Peck-slip at 3; East 33d-st., 3:15 P. M.; returning, will leave the Grove 11 A. M., 5:30 P. M. These boats make no stops. Steam-boats ARROWSMITH and SEAWANHAKA will leave Peck-slip 9:15 A. M., 4:05 P. M.; East 33d-st., 9:30 A. M., 4:20 P. M.; returning, will leave the Grove 7 A. M., 4 P. M. Fare, 40 cents each way. No steamers or other boats will be permitted to touch at Sea-Cliff on Sundays.

STEAMER HELEN.—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST., FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Wed., July 10	11:30 A. M.	Wed., July 10	:30 A. M.
Thurs., July 11	12:00 M.	Thurs., July 11	7:00 A. M.
Fri., July 12	12:00 M.	Fri., July 12	7:00 A. M.
Sat., July 13	1:00 P. M.	Sat., July 13	7:30 A. M.
Mon., July 15	2:30 P. M.	Mon., July 15	9:00 A. M.
Tues., July 16	2:30 P. M.	Tues., July 16	9:30 A. M.

STEAMER SEA BIRD.—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST., FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Sat., July 6	3:30 P. M.	Sat., July 6	7:00 A. M.
Sun., July 7	8:30 A. M.	Sat., July 6	7:30 P. M.
Mon., July 8	9:00 A. M.	Sun., July 7	4:00 P. M.
Tues., July 9	6:00 A. M.	Mon., July 8	4:00 P. M.
Wed., July 10	6:30 A. M.	Tues., July 9	10:00 A. M.
Thurs., July 11	7:00 A. M.	Wed., July 10	11:00 A. M.

OLD ESTABLISHED ALBANY AND Troy line of steamers, landing at Catskill, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., daily, Saturday excepted. Fare, 50 cents; half state-rooms 75 cents; fare to Catskill, 10 cents. Steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT, connecting with railroads to all stations West and North, will leave as above at 6 P. M. Freight at reduced rates.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE boats C. VIDDARD and DANIEL DREW, (commencing May 27,) leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson.

Trip tickets to Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall and Newburg, returning same day, $1.

Connecting for all points, West and North.

Special trains to Saratoga and Sharon same evening.

IRON SIDE-WHEEL STEAM-BOAT for sale, 135 feet long, 32 feet beam, 7 feet depth of hold, oscillating engine 32 inch diameter of cylinder, 6 feet stroke. Will be sold low for cash, or would trade for a small farm of from 50 to 100 acres, with good sized house and out-buildings, situated on the Sound along line of New-Haven Road, or on either shore of Long Island. Address STEAM-BOAT, Station B, New-York.

CITIZENS' EVENING LINE STEAMERS for Albany and Troy. Fare 50c. Steamers SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL leave Pier No. 36 North River, foot North Moore-st., daily, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M., making sure connections with all trains going North, East and West. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points on Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston Railroads.

NORTH RIVER & N. Y. ST.-BOAT CO.—Harrison-st. Pier.—Strs. CHRYSTENAH daily 3½ P. M., except Sundays, for Yonkers, Irvington, T'town, Nyack, R. Lake, H'straw, G. Pt., Verplancks, Peekskill; ADELPHI, at 4, for Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, D. Ferry, T'town, S. Sing, H'straw; ALEXIS, at 5, for Nyack and intermediate landings. Nyack & T'town Ferry connects with H. R. trains.

THE STEAMER ANTELOPE LEAVES New-York, foot of Harrison-st., every MORNING at 8 o'clock, 34th-st. at 8:15, landing at Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's Point and Peekskill. Landing at Hastings on Sunday and omitting Tarrytown.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—The beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves foot of Market-st., Pier No. 37 East River, every afternoon at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, Milton and Hyde Park; the MARY POWELL, from Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon, at 3:30.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZZENS', Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus.—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily, at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves the foot of Market-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30, and 33d st. at 3:45 o'clock. Returning, leaves Stamford at 7, and Greenwich at 7:35 o'clock A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STRAUSS CONCERTS.
THE GRANDEST OVATION EVER WITNESSED IN AMERICA.
THIS WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 10,
Second and LAST BUT ONE of
HERR JOHANN STRAUSS'
GRAND ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

In compliment to the citizens of New-York, HERR STRAUSS has composed a NEW WALTZ, entitled THE MANHATTAN, which he will conduct for the first time during the Concert on Wednesday evening, when a Most Brilliant Programme will be presented, comprising the WORLD-FAMED STRAUSS WALTZES and other favorite compositions.

Solo Pianist..........Mr. J. H. Bonawitz

Box-office now open at the Academy, 701 Broadway, and the Theatre ticket-office, 114 Broadway. Admission, $1; reserved seats, $2; private boxes, $10.

The Weber Piano is used at the Strauss Concerts in New-York.

Friday, July 12—POSITIVELY THE LAST GRAND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT in America of HERR JOHANN STRAUSS.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

SUMMER SEASON OF ENGLISH OPERA.
THE HOWSON OPERA TROUPE
EVERY EVENING IN THE GRAND DUCHESS.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY,
at 2½ o'clock.

THE VOKES FAMILY, who are just closing the most successful engagement ever played in Boston, will reappear at this theatre July 15.

FRIDAY NIGHT, JULY 12.
ONLY BENEFIT OF
MISS EMMA HOWSON.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—EXTRA.

MONDAY NEXT, JULY 15,
Return from Boston and reappearance of
THE INIMITABLE VOKES FAMILY,
In the laughable sketch
THE WRONG MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE.
SECURE YOUR SEATS IN ADVANCE.

SECOND GRAND CONCERT BY THE BAND OF THE GARDE REPUBLICAINE OF PARIS, at the Hall of the American Institute, 3d-av., between 63d and 64th sts., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 10, at 8 o'clock, under the direction of Mr. PAULOS.

SOLOISTS—Mr. MAURY, Second Leader, SARES BOULER, Signor BECKMAN-HANDSCHER.

PROGRAMME.
PART I.
1. March Solonelle..........Ambroise Thomas
2. Solo for piccolo flute..........Mr. Elie
3. Fantasia from Faust..........Ch. Gounod
4. Solo for Cornet..........Aurban
MR. SYLVESTRE.
PART II.
5. Fantasia from Lucia..........Donizetti
6. Overture from Zampa..........Herold

Admission, $1. Reserved seats, $1 50.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

Proprietor..........J. KOCH
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
THIS and EVERY EVENING at 8 O'CLOCK.
ADMISSION TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES, ONE DOLLAR EACH.
Can be obtained at the principal music-stores, and at the box-office of the Central Park Garden.

MUSIQUE DE LA GARDE REPUBLICAINE FRANCAISE.—GRAND CONCERT MATINEE by the FRENCH BAND OF GARDE REPUBLICAINE, under the direction of Messrs. PAULUS and MAURY, leaders, at the CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7th-av. and 59th-st., THURSDAY, July 11, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the liberation of the French territory, under the patronage of the French residents of New-York. Admission $1; boxes, $3 each seat. Tickets to be had at the doors.

MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS' meeting of the United States Freehold Land and Emigration Company will be held at San Louis, Costilla County, C. T., on the 16th day of July, 1872, at 12 noon. ALBERT C. RUPE, President.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY—NEW-JERSEY DIVISION.—Passenger depots in New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st. and Desbrosses-st. Freight received at Pier No. 39½ North River, and Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Jersey City.

TIME OF TRAINS LEAVING NEW-YORK,
Adopted July 1, 1872.

5:20 A. M., Way-train for Bloomingburg and intermediate stations.

8 A. M., Express Mail for Ellenville, Liberty Falls, and intermediate stations.

10:40 A. M. Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.

1 P. M., Way-train for Wortendyke and intermediate stations.

3:40 P. M., Way-train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M., Express-train for Hackensack, Paterson, Wortendyke, Franklin, Middletown, Ellenville, and Liberty Falls.

5:10 P. M., Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.

6:10 P. M., Way-train for Wortendyke and intermediate stations.

Returning, leave Ellenville at 5:55 A. M. and 3:50 P. M.; arrive in New-York 10:40 A. M. and 9:20 P. M. Leave Liberty Falls, 5:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; arrive in New-York, 10:40 A. M. and 9:20 P. M. Leave Middletown at 6 A. M., 7 A. M., 4:59 and 6:40 P. M.; arrive in New-York, 10:20 A. M., 10:40 A. M., 9:20 P. M., and 12:35 A. M.

JOHN BRADLEY, Superintendent New-Jersey Division.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, June 17, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:00 A. M.—Rockaway Accommodation Train.
8:00 A. M.—Greenport Mail-train.
8:00 A. M.—Sag Harbor, Southampton, Bridge Hampton, and all stations on Sag Harbor Branch.
9:00 A. M.—Rockaway Excursion-train.
10:30 A. M.—Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Way-train.
1:00 P. M.—Rockaway Express-train.
3:30 P. M.—Greenport Express-train.
3:30 P. M.—Locust Valley and Hempstead Express Train.
3:30 P. M.—Sag Harbor Express-train.
4:00 P. M.—Rockaway Express-train.
4:30 P. M.—Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Express-train.
6:00 P. M. Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Way-train.
7:00 P. M.—Rockaway Express-train.

The above trains leave 34th-st. fifteen minutes later.

Sunday trains for Far Rockaway and all stations leave 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M. and 12:15, 3:15 and 6:45 P. M. Excursion tickets 75 cents.

Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:10 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

Rockaway Trains all connect at Ocean Point with Stage to and from Woodsburgh.

JNO. B. MORFORD, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, June 24, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Watertown and Rochester.

9.00 A. M., Special Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga and St. Albans.

10.00 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

11.00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3.40 P. M., Special drawing-room train for Saratoga, arriving at 9.40 P. M.

4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6.00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Ogdensburg and Canandaigua.

8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.

11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF L. I.

JUNE 1, 1872.
RUNNING TO AND ALONG ROCKAWAY BEACH.
From Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, New-York.

8:00 A. M.—Mail for Patchogue boat to Fire Island.
10:00 A. M.—Accommodation to Islip.
1:00 P. M.—Accommodation for Rockaway and Babylon.
3:30 P. M.—Express for Patchogue boat to Fire Island.
4:00 P. M.—Express for Merrick and Rockaway.
4:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Patchogue.
5:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Babylon.
6:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Merrick.

All trains, except the 3:30, connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead, and all except 3:30 and 4:30 for Rockaway. C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—For Long Branch and stations on New-Jersey Southern Railroad, its branches and connections.

Steamers connecting with trains at Sandy Hook leave Pier No. 28, North River, as follows:

PLYMOUTH ROCK, 6:45 A. M., through to Delaware Bay.

JESSE HOYT, 9:40 A. M., Waretown via Tom's River.

PLYMOUTH ROCK, 4 P. M., through to Delaware Bay, express to Long Branch.

JESSE HOYT, 4:45 P. M., way train to Long Branch.

The 6:45, 9:40 and 4 P. M. connect for Red Bank, and the two latter for Port Monmouth.

All trains stop at Long Branch.

Excursion tickets to Sandy Hook and return, good for either of the above trips or boats, $1.

G. W. BENTLEY, General Manager, No. 120 Broadway.
F. P. FINCH, Agent, Pier No. 28.

SHEPAUG VALLEY RAILROAD.

Direct route to Litchfield, Morris, New-Preston, Washington and Roxbury, Conn. Express-trains leave New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depot at 8 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., via South Norwalk. A. W. GREIG, Superintendent.

LITCHFIELD, Conn., July 1, 1872.

TO NEWPORT BY RAILROAD.
NEWPORT AND WICKFORD RAILROAD AND STEAM-BOAT COMPANY.

On and after May 20, 1872, cars for this road will leave the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depot daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8 A. M. and 12:15 P. M.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM HERTZEL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 167 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of June, 1872. WILLIAM A. SEAVER, Administrator.
je19-law6m

PERSONAL.

I WANT TO KNOW OF THE WHEREabouts of JOHN B. SONNER, inventor. Reader, please inform THOMAS A. E. JONES, No. 30 Varick-st., New-York City.

THE STOW PAVEMENT.

Investigation of the Bryan Contract by the Commission.

Evidence of the Contractor—Cross-Examination by Mayor Hall—Mr. Bryan Gave a Politician $60,000 for the Contract.

The Commissioners appointed to examine into the validity of various City contracts, met yesterday afternoon in the chamber of the Board of Aldermen, to discuss for the third time the Bryan award. Mr. Bryan, it will be remembered, claims that he submitted proposals for laying the Stow foundation wooden pavement in certain streets up-town; that his bid was the lowest; and that the contract was awarded to him by the Commissioners of Public Works. But this occurred in 1870 under the regimé of Tweed, and for some reason the contracts were never signed. These Commissioners gave no reason for deferring the work, but Mr. Connolly, who was then Controller, it is said, flatly refused to see the contracts at all, and ordered the clerk who was charged with that special business not to bring them to him at all. It is stated that various persons who were supposed to have influence with the dishonorable officials of that day, repeatedly applied to Mr. Bryan, and even to his clerks, for considerations, which the contractor refused to listen to, because the terms of his bid were so low that he could not afford to pay black-mail. From the 1st of March, 1870, until May, 1872, the matter remained in abeyance, but at that time the Legislature passed an act appointing a committee of investigation of contracts, consisting of David R. Jaques and Judges Sutherland and Van Vorst, before whom Mr. Bryan brought his case.

At the meeting yesterday business was opened at four o'clock, the Mayor and the witnesses being present. As it was understood that Mr. A. O. Hall was going to cross-examine Mr. Bryan, there was quite a numerous attendance of contractors and spectators. Mr. Hall rose and said that he believed he would be able to show that the whole thing was based upon fraud. He would not charge personal fraud upon Mr. Bryan, but would show that the whole matter of the contract was a fraud, from beginning to end, as was palpable from many considerations. The first point was the extraordinary haste with which the resolutions had been passed by the Common Council, and the confusion which marked the proceedings. Here the Mayor referred to the journal of the Board, endeavoring to show that the resolution was unprecedented in its verbiage, not being drawn up or couched in the usual terms. The next point was that the resolution to pave one of the up-town streets was introduced by Alderman Riley, who was not a resident of that district, and that in eight other resolutions, there was the same peculiarity of being introduced by Aldermen who did not belong to the districts where the paving was to be done. All these were introduced on the same day, the 3d of February, 1870, and on the 10th day of the same month were passed and sent to the Board of Assistant Aldermen, who ordered them to be laid over. These resolutions did not emenate from any committee, nor was there any petition from any of the inhabitants or property-holders in any of the districts. The Mayor then asked Mr. Bryan to take the stand as a witness, but Mr. Calvin rose up and stated distinctly that he could not allow Mr. Bryan to give any testimony until the arrival of his partner, Mr. Develin, who was the responsible counsel in the case.

Mr. Bryan said he was certain that Mr. Develin meant to be present, and that perhaps, under the circumstances, the case might be adjourned until 7 in the evening.

Judge Sutherland objected to adjournment, and suggested that Mr. Calvin should act for the absent counsel.

Mr. Bryan was then sworn, and took the witness chair. Just at this moment, the Controller, Mr. Green, entered, and seated himself behind the Mayor's chair. The witness testified as follows:

I recognize this paper which is one of the specifications which I lodged for the contracts; it was filed either by myself or by a clerk, I believe some time in 1869; I sent the specification by request; I expected to get the contract for the pavement; I had no special reason for thinking so except that the pavement was a good one; I have no recollection of filing this specification which refers to the paving of Maiden-lane except in anticipation of getting other contracts; I was not acquainted with Alderman McKeiver; I had made no application to be allowed to pave White street from Broadway to West Broadway, and I knew nothing of it until I saw the resolutions in the paper; I did not know Alderman Hughes; I had talked the matter over with his Honor the Mayor, and had asked if I could get a street to show how good my patent pavement was; this was in July; I asked subsequently the question of a friend how I could get a street; I was then in Long Branch, and my friend introduced me to Alderman Farley, who said that I had better come to see him when I returned to New-York; subsequently I was introduced to another gentleman, who, I was informed, could help me greatly; he was not in any Department; he asked what sort of a pavement mine was, because he did not wish to be mixed up with any trash; I told him that it was excellent; he asked me what there was in it, and said, "We don't work for nothing;" then I made a bargain with him to pay him so much per yard if I got a contract; I never was acquainted with any Alderman, except the one I spoke of before; never had any conversation with any of them, and should not know them if I were to see them.

Mayor HALL—I believe, Sir, that is so, and that you were not acquainted with them. Do you know how great a territory was awarded to you?

WITNESS—It was not so great as it appeared by nearly one-half, because portions were rescinded by subsequent legislation; I do not know what the area was. The witness resumed: The friend to whom I have alluded as having great influence said to me that there were great opportunities for a good pavement in New York, which required 1,600 miles of paving, and that, if the pavement was really good, there would be no difficulty whatever; I said that it would be necessary for me to go to great outlay, and that I wouldn't care to spend so much money for a single street; it was then I told him that I would pay him so much a yard, if I could get the paving of a large district in public places where the people could see it; the gentleman is a merchant of great wealth and influence, and he got the contracts for me; the Mayor vetoed them, but the Common Council passed them over his veto; this friend was a man of influence with the members of the Council, but I do not know what his influence consisted in exactly; he was to get about eight per cent. of the gross receipts; the arrangement occurred before the passage of the resolutions, so I suppose I erred when I said it occurred in March; I have had one subsequent conversation with the gentleman, and he mentioned what the result had been; if the contracts were to be carried out, I should certainly pay him as I promised; I do not think my arrangement was against the public interest; I believed, and still believe, that I have the best pavement ever laid down in the earth, and as the public could not reap the benefits of this patent without my paying some one, I was willing to pay; I felt I must have this man's influence, or I was helpless; I was stopped when I attempted the ordinary way of obtaining the contracts by his Honor the Mayor, who in his veto stated that it was the worst pavement ever laid down, and that the inhabitants everywhere shouted against it; that the pavement itself was rotted before it had been down three months, and that the contractors were abandoning laying it down; this met me everywhere; it stopped me in St. Louis, it stopped me at St. Petersburg, Russia, and in many other places; his Honor has since said, in his public message, that he would withdraw any statements he had ever made in its favor; now, I have to say that I will willingly guarantee the pavement for twenty years, and that the pavement I laid down in Maiden-lane is considered by the inhabitants there the best ever seen; I have never heard that there was a remonstrance from the people of the districts where I obtained contracts. [The Mayor informed him that there was one signed by 6,000 people.] I should like to see it; I heard that there was some objection in Seventh-avenue, and I sent agents there, who ascertained that the opposition to the pavement was engineered by persons who had no interest in the locality, and among them was one who was actuated by personal enmity; I regret to say that I see him seated beside his Honor the Mayor; his name is R. H. Arkenburg; the veto of his Honor and the language in which it was couched have done me such injury that I feel myself a wronged man, and am conscious that I never deserved any such treatment.

Mr. Jenny asked several questions about Fifteenth-street, in which he resides. They referred to some agent of Mr. Bryan's distributing handbills concerning the pavement, and they were given in such a tone of solemn anger as to occasion some merriment. Mr. Jenny wanted to know, among other things, whether Mr. Bryan ever rode on both sides of the sidewalk at the same time, canvassing the inhabitants. He also wanted to know whether Mr. Bryan did not remember a deputation from Fifteenth-street protesting against the pavement. Mr. Bryan did remember, and stated that, as far as his recollection went, Mr. Jenny was present and used very intemperate language, and that the impression on his mind was that they wanted the pavement for nothing, especially Mr. Jenny. But he never made any promise either to pave a part for nothing or to return the assessments to certain gentlemen.

Mr. Calvin now asked Mr. Bryan if he had seen Maiden-lane lately, and in what condition it was. He said that he had, within the past week, and that it showed no sign of wear. It was the special merit of the pavement that it might be worn out, but could not get out of repair. He had conversed with several of the property-owners, and in every instance the warmest approval was given; he had no recollection of having heard a living soul speak to its detriment. If the pavement could be shown by scientific men to be bad, if the property-owners who lived in sight of it, if any one who was acquainted with the facts declared the pavement to be worthless, he desired to reap no benefit from one yard of it.

Mr. R. H. Arkenburg wanted to ask some questions, but Mr. Calvin objected that a witness who was boiling over with personal malice should be permitted to wreak his vengeance.

The Mayor said that unless the gentleman was liable to assessment in any one of the districts, he could not testify nor ask questions.

Judge Sutherland defined the objects of the inquiry, and said if the witness had any questions pertinent to the point he could ask them.

Mr. Arkenburg then asked the extraordinary question whether Mr. Bryan had ever asked him for the loan of $100,000, to which he replied in the negative, amid general laughter. It appears that Mr. Arkenburg was a former partner of Mr. Bryan.

Mr. Bryan was then dismissed.

Mr. Calvin then proposed, if the Commissioners had any doubt of the excellent character of the pavement, to submit the evidence of Gen. Viele, but this was not considered necessary.

Mr. Jaynes asked Mr. Bryan what was the rate of payment per yard in other places where he had laid down the pavement. Mr. Bryan replied that in other places he could do it cheaper in consequence of sand, hauling, price of labor and other matters. In other places he had charged $4 per yard, and in New-York $5.

Mr. Jaques then insisted upon the name of the friend who procured the contracts, but as the other members of the Committee did not desire it, it was not pressed. He said that he paid the individual nearly $60,000, but that it was all paid after the passage of the resolutions.

The case was then adjourned until July 15.

THE SEVENTH.

The Regiment Breaks Camp at Saratoga and Returns to the City.

The annual holiday of the Seventh Regiment is over, and Camp Sherman is broken up. But if its glories are come to an end, it may be said to have gone out of existence with the brilliancy of a sky-rocket—though not to be lost in the darkness of oblivion. Such a scene as the camp presented last night will not be soon forgotten by any one who witnessed it. It was more like a fairy scene than anything else, and reflects the greatest credit on the brains that planned it, and the willing hearts and hands that produced it. Dancing was kept up with wonderful spirit until 10 o'clock, when patrols requested every one to leave the camp. No one liked to go, and their departure was very laggard.

This morning, after a hearty breakfast, the men fell in for the purpose of breaking up the camp. It was a pretty sight, and splendidly done. At 7½ o'clock the men loosened all the ropes of their tents, and at the third tap of the drum the colors were lowered and the tents went down instantaneously, as if by magic. In a second the camp bore the appearance of a cemetery, as the rolled-up canvas lay in regular distances. At 7¾ o'clock the regiment marched out of camp. As they came down the hill, with the "route step," just above the hotels, the effect was splendid. The wild, rolling march, the flashing of the sunlight on the bayonets, pointing in all directions, and the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" by the entire regiment made a combination of effects which brought every one into the streets. In a moment the piazzas of the hotels were crowded, the ladies waved their handkerchiefs, and the gentlemen gave the regiment cheer after cheer. On reaching the Clarendon the regiment was called to order and countermarched down Broadway in magnificent style amid deafening applause.

The journey to town was much more rapid and less fatiguing than the journey up to Saratoga. The boys had a liberal commissariat, kegs of lager-beer, lemonade, cold tea and coffee, and a storefull of cigars. They were no sooner in the cars than they all "unlimbered," most of them only remaining their pantaloons and jerseys. At the same time squads were detailed to designate the cars.

At every stoppage the men turned out and caused the crowds assembled to welcome them by their antics, and always confounding and confusing the depot porters by telling them, as the train drew up, "Never mind the guard." At Harlem the men began to don their uniforms, and when the train drew up in the Forty-second-street Depot, at 5½, the boys fell in on the platform, looking as smart as when on a Broadway parade, and, beyond being very sunburnt, showing no sign whatever of the hard work they have gone through, and of the sleepless nights which their jollifications and mischief had entailed on them. The Seventh's 1872 encampment is over, but it will be the theme of many an evening's chat among those who took part in it, and a tale to be told to the half of the regiment who were unable to take part.

BASE BALL.

Eckford vs. Troy—The Trojans Win by Fifteen to Three.

The Troy (late Haymaker) nine played the third of their series of games with the Eckfords on the Union Ground, yesterday, in presence of a gathering proportionate to the meagre outside interest. The Trojans started with a decisive lead, and won as they liked by fifteen to three, their fielding being generally first-rate, especially that of McAtee, Wood, and Bellan. Their batting was also stronger than usual, and altogether the game may fairly be considered as the best the Troy nine have played in this locality, if not in the East, this year. The Eckfords presented new players in the positions of pitcher and catcher, who, judging from yesterday's plays, appear to be an improvement over the recent incumbents. Jas. Snyder also distinguished himself by several fine stops, and, generally speaking, the Eckfords played a fair game in all but one inning.

THE SCORE.

TROY.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	ECKFORD.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.
Force, 3 b	4	4	1	2	Hunt, r f	0	0	1	0
Allison, c	1	1	5	0	O'Rourke, p	0	0	0	0
King, l. f	3	3	1	0	Clinton, c. f	0	2	3	0
McAtee, 1 b	1	1	13	1	W. Allison, 1 b	0	1	12	0
Wood, 2 b	1	1	5	5	Josh. Snyder, l. f	0	1	2	0
Bellan, s. s	2	2	1	4	Jas. Snyder, s. s	2	2	3	7
Gedney, c. f	0	1	0	0	Swandell, 3 b	0	1	2	4
Martin, r. f	1	0	1	0	Fleet, 2 b	0	0	2	2
Zettlein, p	2	2	0	1	Jestick, c	0	1	2	2
Total	15	15	27	15	Total	3	7	27	15

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Troy	5	1	1	0	2	1	2	1	2	—15
Eckford	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	—3

Runs earned—Troy, 2; Eckford, 2.
Umpire—Mr. Burdock, of the Atlantics.
Time of game—1 hour, 45 minutes.

Today, Mutual vs. Troy, on Union Ground.

The following is the score of the base-ball match played in Baltimore yesterday afternoon. Forest City, (of Cleveland,) 5; Baltimore, 7.

Trades Union Meeting.

Yesterday evening, at Masonic Hall, the delegates from various trades unions met to arrange for the grand procession in favor of the eight-hour movement, to be held on the 1st day of August. Out of the thirty-eight associations who agreed to send delegates only seventeen were present, and, to use the language of one of the most intelligent speakers there, those who were present did not seem very desirous of turning out. The brunt of the battle has been borne by the painters, and delegates from that organization seemed to consider it hard that other trades, such as the masons, plasterers, bricklayers, &c., should be so lax in supporting them. The two lodges of the bricklayers who had joined the movement, declared through their delegates that they would not parade if the red flag of the International was going to be displayed along the line of march. This was a hit at sections Nos. 29 and 35 of the Internationals, and friends of that cause kicked up a great hubbub. For hours the question was debated with considerable eloquence occasionally, but with great want of logic, and hence nobody was convinced. It was only when the orators had exhausted their lungs that the question was put, and it was decided that no flag but the American should be carried in that procession. Many speakers during the course of the debate expressed great doubts as to the parade being held at all, and truly those who were spectators were very much of that opinion. No arrangements seem to have been made, and everything that is proposed, no matter how trivial it may be, is discussed with the fiercest acrimony. When the meeting adjourned only a few remained; the others having left in anger.

Two Boys Killed on the Hudson River Railroad.

Jacob and William Miley, aged eleven and thirteen years respectively, sons of Gottlieb Miley, residing at Sixty-eighth-street and Tenth-avenue, while playing on the railroad track at Seventy-third-street and Twelfth-avenue, yesterday afternoon, were run over by the locomotive attached to a down train on the Hudson River Railroad, and crushed to death. Their mangled bodies were removed to the Police station in One Hundredth-street, where an inquest will be held.

THE ERIE ELECTION.

P. H. Watson Chosen President of the Road.

The New Board of Directors Elected Yesterday—The English Plan Carried Out—Financial Statement—Proposed Issue of Bonds

The election of the officers for the ensuing year of the Erie Railroad Company took place yesterday, at the Grand Opera-house, Twenty-third-street and Eighth-avenue. As there was a possibility of disturbance, policemen were on hand, who stood posted at various points around the building and in the great halls. Detectives were about in citizens' clothing, and a deputation attended from the Sheriff's office. The prominent men connected with the management, the stockholders and other interested persons began to arrive early in the morning, and at 9 o'clock, the hour fixed for the meeting of the stockholders, preliminary to the election, a large number were present. Gen. Diven was chosen President, and Mr. H. N. Otis acted as Secretary. The following resolutions were then passed:

Resolved, That the thanks of the stockholders are cordially tendered to Gen. John A. Dix, President; Gen. A. S. Diven, Vice-President, and to the other members of the Board of Directors of the Erie Railway, for the zeal and efficacy with which at a trying crisis of the Company's affairs they have labored to correct the great abuses of former administrations, and to protect the interests of the stockholders, and for the measures they have taken to force the authors of these abuses to account for them.

Resolved, That the thanks of the stockholders of this Company are eminently due, and are hereby tendered, to James McHenry, Esq., of London, an American citizen long resident abroad, for the earnestness, and boldness, and liberality with which, for the honor of American credit abroad, he so successfully attacked and speedily overthrew the fraudulent combination that had for so long a period of time withstood the attacks of the stockholders to regain possession of the property.

Resolved, That to Messrs. Green, Homan and Cryder, American citizens residing in London, the stockholders of the Company also owe a deep debt of gratitude for their earnest assistance in annihilating the power which had so long mismanaged this great property, and for their labors in re-establishing the credit of the Erie Railway, and in so concentrating the voting power of the stockholders as effectually to guard against a recurrence of the evils which had so long permitted this property to remain under the control of administrations destructive of their interests.

Resolved, That Messrs. Edward T. Green, Gilson Homan and W. Wetmore Cryder be as they are hereby appointed, a committee to represent the Erie Railway Company, to act in their behalf, and generally to represent their interests in Europe.

Resolved, That the thanks of the stockholders are due to Messrs. Bischoffsheim and Goldschmidt, of London, for the confidence displayed in the resources of the Company at the great crisis of its affairs, consequent upon the expulsion of the late administration, and promptly placing at the disposal of the Board cash means to the extent of $2,000,000 imperatively and instantly required; and for the continued liberality and promptness in supporting a company's credit.

Resolved, That the stockholders here present do recommend to the directors of this Company the prompt reimbursement of the actual expenses incident to the removal of the late administration, and the legal proceedings connected with the same.

Mr. Gilson Homan then replied as follows:

On behalf of my colleagues, Messrs. Green and Cryder, and for myself, I thank you sincerely for the vote of approbation for the course we have pursued in trying to place the Erie Railway under the management of gentlemen selected by the owners of the property. I am happy to know that our efforts have been successful, and that a Board of Directors have been elected, unsurpassed by any Board in this country or in England for high social position, mercantile integrity and influence. It would have given my colleagues in London and myself great pleasure to have been associated with those gentlemen, but when we found that the recent law made it doubtful whether we were qualified to act as directors while temporarily in London we decided to withdraw our names from the proposed list. I hope, gentlemen, that this law, which is a discredit to the intelligence of your great State, will not be allowed to disfigure your statute-book. You have been kind enough to express your continued confidence by appointing us as a committee to represent the shareholders and the Board in London. I am sure that my colleagues will join me in assuring you that our best efforts will be directed to promote in every way the property of this great Company in which we are so largely interested.

The old Board of Directors also held a meeting, Gen. Dix presiding. H. G. Stebbins, Esq., sent in his resignation, in view of his departure to Europe, which was accepted. It is as follows:

NEW-YORK, June 9, 1872.

MY DEAR GENERAL: It may be important to the Erie Company during my absence to control my seat in the Board of Directors. As my object since my connection with the Company has only been to conciliate its operations and advance its interests, I herewith tender my resignation as a member of the Board, to be used by you at any time you may deem it important.

Very truly yours,
HENRY G. STEBBINS.

Gen. JOHN A. DIX, Esq.

A unanimous vote of thanks was tendered to Vice-President A. S. Diven for his valuable services to the present Board. In acknowledging the honor, Gen. Diven spoke at some length, giving a history of the Erie Railway from its inception to the period of the Gould administration.

The Vice-President then submitted a report of the business of the Company for the last nine months, which was accepted and ordered to be printed for the benefit of the stockholders.

The following is the financial exhibit of the affairs of this Company:

The earnings for seven months	$10,374,599 50
Expenses	9,801,980 93
Surplus	$572,618 57
Disbursements	11,991,257 33
Disbursements over receipts	$1,616,657 83

Compared with corresponding seven months of last year, it shows an increase of earnings of 14¾ per cent. and a decrease in expenses of 2¼ per cent.

The capital stock and debt of the Company on the 1st of July were as follows:

Common stock	$78,000,000
Preferred stock	8,536,910
Total	$86,536,910

The funded debt is $30,040,190. The total stock and funded debt amounts to $116,577,050.

The line owns 14,217¼ miles of broad-gauge track.

The polls opened at 10 o'clock, and the inspectors appointed for the election took their seats at a long table in the directors' room. They were three in number: George J. Magee, of Watkins, appointed by Gov. Hoffman; James N. Mathews, of the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, appointed by the Controller, and Henry Nichols, of New-York, appointed by the Attorney-General.

Mr. McHenry voted on $25,000,000 worth of shares. Mr. Homan offered $15,000,000 worth, but $5,000,000 worth were not received on account of informalities. The proxies bore the signature of the Lord Mayor of London instead of the United States Consul, and as a consequence all of that stock was rejected. The ticket voted on was made up the evening before at the house of Mr. Barlow, and, as will be seen, it is the same as that published exclusively in the TIMES of Monday, with few exceptions. The changes are of Messrs. Green, Homan, Cryder, the English stockholders, who were legally incapacitated on account of not being citizens, and the name of P. H. Watson, which was substituted for that of T. B. Blackstone.

Directors—1872-'73.—Samuel D. Babcock, Samuel L. M. Barlow, John J. Cisco, Charles Day, Alexander S. Diven, John A. Dix, W. Butler Duncan, John T. Johnston, Henry L. Lansing, G. Talbot Olyphant, Edwin D. Morgan, John V. L. Pruyn, Homer Ramsdell, Frederick Schuchardt, William W. Shippen, William R. Travers, Peter H. Watson.

Messrs. Heath and Raphael did not vote upon the stock which they represent, and consequently the ticket of directors was elected without opposition. The polls closed at 2 o'clock, and at a subsequent meeting of the new directors Mr. Watson was unanimously elected President, Gen. A. S. Diven Vice-President, W. W. Sherman Treasurer, and H. N. Otis Secretary. The best of order was observed during the entire election.

An issue of $30,000,000, or $25,000,000, seven per cent. Erie consolidated mortgage bonds, dated Sept. 1, 1870, are about to be put upon the market—$6,446,000 are offered for cash subscription and $23,554,000 are set apart for the conversion and extinction of the existing mortgage debts and of the sterling bonds issued in London.

The principal and interest are payable in New-York, in gold coin, at the Company's offices; or, at the option of the holder, in London, in sterling, at the rate of four shillings per dollar.

The bonds are repayable on 1st September, 1920, at par, with interest meanwhile at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, on 1st March and 1st September. The first payment of interest falls due on 1st September, 1872.

These bonds have been heretofore used by the Erie Company to "shove up" at bankers' in London, and their appearance on the market will be likely to still further depress Erie.

Important Recovery of Money and Jewels.

Order of Arrest Clerk, Judson Jarvis, assisted by two Deputy Sheriffs, arrested three foreigners named Van Wyngard, Elias, and Rynhart, on an order of arrest issued by Judge J. C. Smith, on a charge of stealing Turkish, English and Russian bonds, and a quantity of diamonds, amounting to over a quarter of a million of dollars. The men formerly resided in Utrecht, Holland, and suddenly disappeared, taking with them the bonds, and were next heard of in New-York. They were arrested in Exchange-place about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and were taken before the Consul-General of the Netherlands. The amount of bail was fixed at $150,000, but in consequence of their delivering up nearly all of the stolen goods they were permitted to go free.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Controller Green, yesterday, paid the Department of Public Parks $50,000.

Commissioners Bosworth, Barr and Manierre presided at the Police trials, yesterday morning, and heard evidence in 104 complaints against delinquent policemen.

Isaac Rosenthal, aged seven years, of No. 44 Forsyth street, was run over by car No. 137 of the Third-avenue Railroad, in the Bowery, yesterday, and seriously injured.

A wild Texan steer was captured at the foot of Perry-street, yesterday afternoon, and was killed by an officer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to animals.

Mr. Dudley Phelps has been appointed Deputy Collector of the Ninth Division of the Custom-house by Collector Arthur, in place of Mr. Clark, who resigned some time since.

John Matthews, charged with dangerously beating Ernst Volks, of No. 729 Third-avenue, was committed in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, to await the result of injuries.

John Williams, for having passed a counterfeit stamp upon Barney Caisaan, a fruit dealer, yesterday, was committed by United States Commissioner Stilwell, in default of $1,000 bail.

Michael Madden, aged 15, of No. 95 Ninth-avenue, was instantly killed last evening, by an ice wagon passing over his head, at Fifteenth-street and Ninth-avenue. The driver of the wagon escaped.

Mrs. MENA WEIMLER, a German woman, thirty-eight years of age, committed suicide last evening by hanging herself in her apartments at No. 138 Essex-street. No cause was assigned for the act.

Mary Anne McManus, a vagrant, was committed in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of stealing a gold watch of the value of $50, from the residence of Henry Ottenheimer, No. 216 East Eightieth-street.

The German master printers held a meeting yesterday afternoon, Mr. Gustav Leuter occupying the Chair. After considerable discussion, it was resolved to refuse an advance of wages demanded by the journeymen printers.

Wm. Scanlan, aged eighteen, of No. 735 Sixth-street, was found in Avenue C, near Seventh-street, last evening, suffering from two severe stab wounds in the left arm. He refused to state who had stabbed him. He was taken home.

Joseph Alderbal was brought before United States Commissioner Stilwell yesterday for having in his possession a large quantity of unstamped cigars, which he was endeavoring to dispose of. He was held to answer in default of $500 bail.

George L. Pike, aged 11 years, of No. 115 Chrystie-street, while playing in a new building near his residence, last evening, fell from the second floor and fractured his skull. He was attended by Dr. Vanille and sent to Bellevue Hospital.

A man supposed to be James Miller, residence unknown, was found last evening lying insensible at the corner of Mott and Broome streets, with a severe cut in his neck. He was attended by Dr. White, and sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Edward Lynch, residing at Irvington, N. Y., while riding down Fifth-avenue yesterday, was thrown from his horse at Thirty-sixth-street, and a beer-wagon passed over both his legs, injuring him severely. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

A frame stable, No. 517 East Sixteenth-street, owned by Philip & James Hynes, and occupied by James Murphy, was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning, and two horses, owned by Murphy, were burned to death. Loss estimated at $1,500.

On Monday night some thieves entered the apartments of Ellen Murphy, at One Hundred and Fourth-street and Third-avenue, by climbing up on the fire escape and crawling through a third-story window. Property valued at $53 was carried off.

James Allen, a native of Scotland, sixty years of age, residing with his two grown-up daughters on the top floor of the tenement house, No. 267 Mulberry-street, committed suicide, yesterday, by hanging himself to a large hook in the door of his room.

In our issue of yesterday Mr. John Lowery was incorrectly reported as having been charged with a burglarious entry into the residence of Mr. Henry A. Kerr. Mr. Lowery was the complainant in the case in the absence from town of Mr. Kerr, with whom Mr. Lowery is connected in business.

Yesterday a team of horses belonging to Slater & Seaman, of No. 105 West Fortieth-street, took fright at the corner of Broome and Sheriff-streets, and coming in contact with a grocer's wagon, a shaft of the wagon penetrated the breast of one of the horses and killed him almost instantly. John Harvey, who was in charge of the team, was slightly injured.

During a fight yesterday afternoon in Cannon-street, near Broome, between two lads named John Brittman, aged twelve years, of No. 22 Columbia-street, and Henry Lux, the latter struck Brittman on the head with a stone, fracturing his skull and causing a very dangerous wound. Brittman was taken to his home, and Lux was arrested by Officer Maher, of the Thirteenth Precinct, and locked up to await the result of the injury.

Mr. James Higham, the well-known cricketer, and keeper of a popular English restaurant in this City for many years, died yesterday, in the forty-fifth year of his age. Mr. Higham was at one time, and for many years, one of the leading players in the New-York Cricket Club, and did much to foster the game in its infancy. The deceased was a man of many fine points, and his sudden death will be regretted by a large circle of friends.

BROOKLYN.

The Board of Aldermen have taken a recess until the third Monday in August.

Columbia Lodge, No. 8, A. P. A., have decided not to attend the Orangemen's procession on the 12th inst.

Contracts for supplies for the county institutions were given out yesterday amounting to $112,000.

Water rates collected last week amounted to about $13,000, an increase of twenty per cent. over the corresponding week of last year.

Charles Marlow, of Greenpoint, was badly injured, yesterday morning, by falling from his wagon while the horse was running away.

William Wilson was arrested in Williamsburg, yesterday, for stealing $300 worth of goods from his brother, H. E. Wilson, of Fourth-street, E. D.

Charles Bridges, who, while recklessly firing a pistol at the corner of Main and James streets, shot Wm. Henzzy, of No. 88 Main-street, has been arrested.

The total number of houses erected in the twenty-two wards of Brooklyn during the year ending June 31, 1872, was 2,015, having an aggregate value of $4,684,500.

The Health Officer and Mayor Powell had a conference, yesterday, with reference to cleaning and disinfecting the streets. The work is to be done immediately.

Michael Collins, who was run over on Sunday by a Grand-street car in Williamsburg, and subsequently underwent amputation of the leg, died yesterday morning.

The members of Plymouth Congregation have in view the celebration, on the 10th day of October, of the twenty-fifth anniversary of their pastor's connection with the church.

Michael Hennessy, of No. 94 Summit-street, was arrested yesterday on a charge of seriously assaulting Mrs. Josiah St. John. He was held to await the result of her injuries.

Matthew Stapleton, who was committed by the Coroner's Jury for causing the death of Daniel Desmond, was yesterday admitted to bail by Judge Gilbert in the sum of $2,000.

The Board of Supervisors have adopted plans for the Twenty-third Regiment Armory. It will cost $160,000. Its location will be on Clermont-avenue, adjoining the Skating Rink.

James O'Brien, who was seen actively participating in the murderous assault upon Officer Donohue, last Sunday morning, has been arrested and locked up. He belongs to the "Battle-row" gang.

Maggie Donnelly, a domestic, employed in the family of Mr. William Wood, No. 487 Carlton-avenue, absconded yesterday, during the temporary absence of her employer, with $180 worth of property.

Yesterday morning, Mrs. Jas. R. Klots, residing at No. 86 South Tenth-street, E. D., was thrown from her carriage on Underhill-avenue, near Park-avenue, and received a fracture of a leg, and a severe cut on the face.

Two river thieves, who gave their names as Frank Wade and Joseph Connell, were captured about two o'clock, yesterday morning, while in the act of carrying away a skiff-load of iron from Muller & Defries' foundry, on Bushwick Creek, E. D.

Yesterday morning, Matthew Bradley, of No. 191 Twenty-first-street, was stabbed in the abdomen with a pocket-knife by Thos. Lowry, of No. 192 Twenty-first-street, during a quarrel with the latter in a whisky shop, No. 190 Twenty-first-street. Lowry was arrested.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Court of Pardons yesterday morning announced that they should not in any way interfere in the case of Ex-Commissioner Bumsted, of Jersey City.

On Monday afternoon, just as a gang of prisoners from the Hudson County Penitentiary were about to quit work upon an embankment on the Passaic River, two of them, Carme and Riff, broke away and escaped into the meadows. The men were rearrested and locked up in the Penitentiary.

The Street Committee of the Newark Common Council has contracted for the laying of stone block pavement on South Broad-street, at a total cost of $84,960.

The locomotive shops at Paterson are at work with about 700 hands. The men are dropping in one by one, and it is expected that they will all be at work within a short time.

Daniel Voorhees, a flagman employed on the Catharine-street crossing of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at Elizabeth, has fallen heir to $50,000 by the death of an aunt in Holland.

The 'longshoremen of Hoboken met yesterday and agreed to resume work at the wages which it has been agreed to give the stevedores, or forty cents an hour for both day and night work.

A fire broke out in Carlstadt yesterday morning. The flames started in the basement of a two-story frame house at the corner of Hackensack-street and Broadway, occupied by a Mr. Loess, as a boarding-house. The building was entirely destroyed. The loss is estimated at $6,000.

A body considerably mutilated, and bearing the marks of having been a long time in the water, was yesterday found at Quintard's Dock, foot of Essex-street. The body is believed to be that of Stephen Dexter, the engineer of the tug-boat Davenport, which exploded near the Cunard Docks on the afternoon of the 11th of April.

LONG ISLAND.

Yesterday morning A. T. Stewart's private stable, on Hempstead Plains, was destroyed by fire. Two valuable horses were burned to death. The building was worth $2,000, and the horses even more. The origin of the fire is unknown.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

James Drumgold and Benjamin Fassinidge quarreled at Portchester on Sunday night last, during which the former fired three shots at Fassinidge, seriously wounding him. Drumgold has been arrested.

STATEN ISLAND.

Yesterday the several German singing societies of Staten Island held their annual picnic at Silver Lake, Tompkinsville.

This afternoon and evening the ladies of the Kings County Methodist Church, at Stapleton, will hold a festival in the church. The proceeds will be devoted to the benefit of the Sunday-school.

Personal.

Mr. Borges, the Brazilian Minister, and Gen. John C. Fremont, of Tarrytown, are stopping at the Clarendon Hotel. Gov. Gratz Brown yesterday arrived at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. Thomas M. Pomeroy, of Auburn; Hon. F. E. Hinckley, of Chicago; Hon. T. W. H. Sheffield, of Iowa, and Congressman W. H. Upton, of Ohio, are registered at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Judge Edward Tracy, of Lansingburg; Hon. H. R. Hevens, of Newburg, and John O. Evans, of Washington, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Senator Morton, of Indiana; Senator Ramsey, of Albany; Inspector-General Sackett, of the United States Army, and Gen. Dan. Tyler, of New-York, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gen. F. W. Morse, of Cherry Valley, is at the St. Denis Hotel. Gen. H. B. Lamar, of New-Orleans, has quarters at the St. Germain Hotel. Gen. J. L. Fiske, of Montana; Hon. F. W. Hughes, of Pennsylvania, and Capt Gleadell, of the steamer Atlantic, are domiciled at the Grand Central Hotel. Judge W. S. Heltenstine, of Pennsylvania; Col. J. S. Tourtellotte, of Washington, and Mrs. Gen. Sherman and family are guests of the Astor House. Gen. B. C. Tilgman, of Philadelphia, and Lieut-Commander F. W. Dickins, of the United States Navy, are sojourning at the Hoffman House. Gen. John P. Bagley, of Massachusetts, Capt. John Mirehouse, of London, and S. E. Marvin, of Albany, are at the New-York Hotel.

Another Chemical Explosion.

An explosion of chemicals occurred at 6 o'clock last evening, on the top floor of the building, No. 618 Water-street, occupied by Denker & Melville, manufacturers of hygienic perfumery. The building was fired by the explosion, and before the flames could be extinguished damage to the extent of $5,000 was sustained. Fully insured in the Firemen's Company. The lower portion of the building is occupied by Isaac Allaire, copper-smith, who also owns the building. Damage to stock and building, $2,500; insured in the Firemen's Company.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Scotia, from Liverpool.—A. F. Allen and lady, Mrs. C. W. Scranton, Miss A. Scranton, W. Scranton, J. V. Onativia and lady, L. Rehn, R. Claxton, J. Miller, Miss Mathews and servant, Miss Davie, Mrs. W. M. Kasson, T. Poultney and lady, C. C. Poultney, C. E. Davies, Jr., N. Winthrop, N. Winthrop, J. Crawshaw and lady, Mrs. Burns and servant, H. White, lady and child, Miss S. Strong, H. E. Johnstone, lady, 2 children and 2 servants, J. T. Drew and lady, R. J. Hood, Miss M. L. Hood, Miss F. Bolton, Miss Thackard, B. Thackard, W. H. Knight, L. M. Calvocoressi, T. Zizinia, E. B. Archibald, J. H. Hopper, lady and child, Judge Nott, E. K. Hayward, Rev. J. J. Gurney, Mrs. Embury, Miss E. Embury, Miss P. Embury, A. D. Embury, C. A. Embury, A. H. Minturn, P. Murphy, Mrs. C. R. Putman, Miss Sargent, J. Libby, W. L. Libby, Rev. T. W. Hunt, L. A. Van Baag and lady, F. J. Beatty, Miss J. Beatty, Miss A. Beatty, Miss M. Beatty, Miss S. A. Beatty, M. S. Smith and lady, G. W. Jenks, W. C. Burns, A. Dougan, J. L. Hadden, Dr. J. Shippen, W. E. Worthen, L. Rosenfeld, S. Neustadt, L. A. Lowenstein, W. W. Appleton, J. Appleton, C. A. Besson, T. A. Porter, J. W. Goddard, A. Rusch, J. Leahy, W. Murray and lady, Rev. G. J. Mingins, M. Gran, W. E. Baker, L. Brainard, T. C. Page, J. G. Mackintosh, W. H. Gilbert, H. A. Dike and lady and 2 children, Mrs. Muller, B. F. Worthington, R. H. Smith, J. H. Wray, R. D. Folkard, D. Young, S. V. Wright and lady, J. Friedman, S. Rothfeld, E. Claxton, G. C. Taylor, Miss Krebs, S. R. Buck, R. J. Buck, W. H. Rutby, O. Crease, A. Ramsey and lady, N. A. Fanshawe, Count Krentz and servant, H. P. Ingalls, W. Eillick, Miss M. J. Wright, Miss E. Moore, A. Benjamin, C. C. Bostwick, L. S. D. Levy, E. W. Wheelock, G. Richmond, R. Redmond, N. Amerman, J. Perry, J. Orne, J. A. Anderson, J. W. Bailey, J. A. Connor, J. W. A. Strickland, F. C. Smith, E. C. Wilson and lady, 4 Miss Wilsons, De Lancy Kane and lady, Miss E. A. Kane, L. L. Karie, Miss S. B. Kane, J. J. Kane, W. Kane, S. N. Kane and 2 servants, S. A. Chace, E. A. Chace, B. L. Brigg, W. P. Lewis, J. Termikaloff, W. Waterson, J. Inglis, M. A. Bonilla, R. Salazar, H. C. Jarrett, J. O. Willis, W. J. Westcott, T. Homer, F. A. G. Oewel, lady and 4 children, J. Scholefield and lady, J. Robinson, J. Winn, M. M. Philips and lady, H. Boardman, S. Swan, W. Swan, Mrs. Lewens and child, Mrs. Smith, R. Smith, T. Harbison.

In steam-ship San Salvador, from Savannah.—Capt. McKay, J. M. Dickeson, James Wheeler, John A. Lewis, Hugh Buddell, Lent Harrold, wife and 4 children, Dr. L. F. Nichols, Frank Laney, P. Macomber, Frank White, W. C. Waller, Mrs. N. W. Waller, Miss H. P. Gray, Miss Oakley, Miss Jane E. Smith, Mrs. L. A. Wakeman, Miss May, Miss Sarah Dillon, G. A. Peabody, G. O. Wilder, Mrs. Soley and child, Mrs. Burnham and child, R. Braden, Mrs. A. Goebel and 3 children, O. D. Smith, G. A. Hudson, wife, infant and nurse, Master Joseph, A. F. Spiller, wife, 2 children and nurse, W. Budell, wife and 2 children, Dr. H. Robinson and wife, Mrs. H. Bisbee, 3 children and servant, Miss C. A. Benton, Miss L. M. West and servant, Miss Emma Moore, Miss Patterson, Mrs. Booth, Mrs. Backus, J. W. Kerr and wife, Miss Alice Seymour, Miss Backus, Mrs. A. N. Wilson, Miss Hall, J. C. Potts, Mrs. S. B. Henry, Mrs. W. H. Gray, Mrs. Henderson and child, Mrs. E. L. Beard, Miss Hoyt and child, F. A. Gardner, wife, 2 children and nurse, Mrs Shefiall and 2 children, Mrs. O. P. Knapp, Rosa Adams, Miss Joseph, Mrs. Ann Maynard, Mrs. A. B. Munger and child, C. Smith, Mrs. A. J. Dodge, Mrs. Babb, Miss Cowgill, Miss L. Cowgill, A. F. Bullard, J. M. McPherson, S. Isaacs wife and two children, and 18 in steerage.

In steam-ship Nevada, from Liverpool.—George Reynolds, Robert Grix, A. H. Link, J. H. Jensen, Capt. E. A. Collins, wife and daughter, Mrs. Sarah Sutcliff, Erick Peterson, John Roberts, Mrs R. Steele, Miss M. A. Steele, Miss A. G. Steele, James Halliley, Dr. H. W. Barrow, Capt. A. B. Wyman, P. Poulsen.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises....4:37 | Sun sets....7:32 | Moon sets...10:42
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.10:59 | Gov. Island.11:48 | Hell Gate...1:10

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......TUESDAY, July 9.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Cuba, (Br.,) Moodie, Liverpool, Chas. G. Francklyn; Italy (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool, National Steam-ship Company; America, (N. G.,) Bussius, Bremen, &c., Oelrichs & Co.; Fannie, Fenton, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Company; Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Company; Tacony, Nichols, Philadelphia; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Company; S. C. Walker, Sherrin, Philadelphia; Glaucus, Walden, Boston; F. N. Fairchild, Trout, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Philadelphia, Davis, Philadelphia; Franconia, Bragg, Portland; Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, Lorillard Steam-ship Company.

Ships City of Brooklyn, Cousins, London, Nesmith & Son; Peter Star, Stetson, Melbourne, R. W. Cameron & Co.; Marianna VL, (Port.,) Santos, Lisbon, L. E. Amsinck & Co.; John Bryant, Baker, San Francisco, George Howes & Co.; Nevada, Proctor, Singapore, Fred. Baker.

Barks Germania, (Ger.,) Eversen, Baltimore, R. Davidson & Co.; O. Blanchard, (Br.,) Davis, Pasbebiac, John C. McArthur; Marathon, Donnell, Norfolk and Richmond, V. H. Brown & Co.; Clementia, (Br.,) Harding, Queenstown for orders, G. F. Bulley; F. Aveque, (Ital.,) Aveque, Falmouth for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Azor, (Norw.,) Gunderson, Christiansund, Funch, Edye & Co.; Meta, (Ger.,) Schultz, Stettin, C. Tobias & Co.; Amalfi, (Ital.,) Amalfi, Cardiff, Funch, Edye & Co.; Dover, (Br.,) Stepen, Bristol, Eng., E. E. Morgan's Sons; Erna, (Ger.,) Schitte, Bremen, Funch, Edye & Co.; Eyr, (Norw.,) Sammis, Hamburg, Tobias & Co.; Eliza Barss, (Br.,) Vesey, Hamilton, (Bermuda,) Middleton & Co.; E. A. Kennedy, Hopper, Leghorn; Orin, (Norw.,) Jannesenn, Stettin, &c., Funch, Edye & Co.; Venus, (Br.,) Davis, Cow Bay, J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brigs Lima, Hill, St. Thomas, Peniston & Co.; Gainsborough, (Br.,) Potter, Trinidad; Flista, (Norw.,) Anderson, Sligo, Ireland, Tetens & Bockmann; Ysabelita, (Span.,) Oliver, Barcelona, E. Puig & Co.

Sloop Manhattan, Harris, New-Haven.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Iowa, (Br.,) Greig, Glasgow, June 22, with mdse. and 189 passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced strong westerly winds to the Banks, thence variable winds and foggy weather; July 1, lat. 49 54, lon. 41 34, passed ship Pequot, of Liverpool, bound E.

Steam-ship Nevada, (Br.,) Forsyth, Liverpool, June 26, Queenstown, June 27, with mdse. and 777 passengers to Williams & Guion. July 7, 360 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed a Cunard steam-ship bound E.; July 8, 233 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed an Inman steam-ship bound E.

Steam-ship Scotia, (Br.,) Lott, Liverpool June 29 and Queenstown 30th, with mdse. and 190 passengers to Chas. G. Francklyn. July 5, lat. 45 46, lon. 21 11, passed steam-ship Egypt, hence for Liverpool; 7th, lat. 42 41, lon. 37 28, a National steam-ship bound E.; 8th, lat. 41 40, lon. 62 58, a White Star steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah, July 23, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison. July 9, 11 A. M., 10 miles N. of Barnegat passed schr. Addie Wessels, from —— for New-York.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Company. While proceeding up the Bay yesterday evening collided with pilot-boat Edmund Driggs No. 7, anchored off Quarantine breaking her bowsprit off.

Steam-ship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to H. R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship Ellen S. Terry, Salyear, Newbern, N. C., 52 hours, with naval stores and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Ship Celestial Empire, Taylor, Bremen, May 10, with mdse. to Snow & Burgess.

Ship Messenger, (of Boston,) Hill, Hamburg 45 ds., with mdse. and 361 passengers to Funch, Edye & Co.—vessel to Peabody, Willis & Co.

Bark Ethel Bolton, (of Andrews, N. B.,) Haney, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to master.

Bark Maggie, (of St. John, N. B.,) Mitchell, Glance Bay 14 ds., with coal to Heney & Parker. Had light winds and calms, with thick fog.

Brig Forest Prince, (Br.,) Merriam, Arroyo, P. R., 15 ds., with molasses to order; vessel to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Minnehaha, Douglas, Mosquito Inlet, Fla., 7 ds., with live oak and 7 passengers to master. Had moderate weather; was 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. John Lenthall, Martin, Mosquito Inlet, Fla., 8 ds., with live oak to master. Left in port, schr. Clara Merrick, for New-York next day.

Schr. Minerva L. Wetmore, Terry, with sugar and molasses from brig Mercides, ashore at Hatteras.

Schr. Alaska, Stroub, Machias 8 ds., with lumber to Geo E. Holyoke & Co.

Schr. Mulatto, Small, St. John, N. B., 18 ds., with lumber to Gorham Boardmann.

Schr. David Sprange, Potter, Nantucket, with fish to Samuel Miller.

Schr. John McDivett, Donnelly, Derby, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John Warren, Magar, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John Crockford, Hatch, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Henry Remsen, Allen, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. E. Waterman, Hinckley, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Lizzie Raymond, Lord, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. D. C. Forester, Pedrick, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Isabella Thompson, Endicott, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Nightingale, Beebe, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Westmoreland, Rice, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Tunis, Bodine, Silvia, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. E. J. Oakley, Emmons, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Daniel Morris, Monson, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Hannah Blackman, Arnold, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. L. L. Hamline, Hart, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Raven's Wing, York, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Laura Robinson, Robinson, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. North Pacific, Eaton, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Fashion, Young, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Ann Eliza, Caswell, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Rachel Jane, Taylor, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Treasure, Taylor, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary Stow, Canfield, Middletown, Conn., for Philadelphia.

Schr. Corvo, Pickering, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. J. H. Young, Barrett, Pawtucket, for Rondout.

Schr. John Snow, Mitchell, Shulee, N. S., with piling to master.

Schr. Angola, Gordon, Franklin, Me., with lumber to master.

Schr. John Comstock, Keany, Nantucket, with fish to Comstock & Harris.

Sch John Goodspeed, Parker, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Elizabeth B., Hogan, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Herbert Manton, Crowell, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Para, Brown, Machias, with lumber to Jed. Frye & Co.

Schr. John Hickey, Hulse, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Pangasset, Waples, Boston, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Anthony Burten, Johnson, Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Minquas, Heaney, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Fannie Pier, (new.) ——, Calais, with lumber.
Schr. Helen, Perry, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Messenger, Dean, Taunton, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Ellen M. Duffield, Raynor, Portland, Conn.
Schr. E. B. Wharton, Nickerson, Newport.
Schr. B. F. Brainard, Green, Middletown, Conn.
Schr. E. F. Newcomb, Daniels, Pigeon Cove.
Schr. Wind, Warwick, Hartford, for Trenton.
Schr. Iris Jones, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Josephine, Allen, Narragansett Pier.
Schr. Trade Wind, Ingraham, Providence.
Schr. Copy, West, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Silas Brainard, Buell, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Hunter, Crane, Dighton, for Rondout.
Schr. Lizzie Bennett, Lynch, New-Haven.
Schr. W. H. Rowe, Whitmore, New-Bedford.
Schr. W. D. Mangam, Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. Olive Elizabeth, Searle, Protland.
Schr. Justice, Tayler, Narragansett Pier.
Schr. Fannie Hazard, Fox, New-Haven.
Schr. Sunbeam, Smith, New-Haven.
Schr. Niger, Thompson, Warren Island.
Schr. D. Kahn, Clark, Middletown, Conn.
Schr. J. M. Freeman, Eldridge, Newport.
Schr. M. J. Meade, Thrasher, Taunton.
Schr. Mary Clark, Griffin, New-Bedford.
Schr. Eclipse, Sammis, New-Haven.
Schr. S. K. Lane, Fuller, Yarmouth.
Schr. Quick Step, Smith, Duxbury.
Schr. Geo. P. Trigg, Linkin, Boston.

Anchored at Hart's Island, schr. Kate Grant, Grant, from Bangor, with lumber; schr. Lucy, (Br.,) ——, from Windsor, N. S., with plaster.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 9.—Arr. steamer Hecla, from Liverpool; bark Augustine Kobbe, from Sagua; brigs Robin, from Cardenas; J. W. Driser, from Rondout.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 9.—Arr. steamer James Adger, from New-York; schr. H. E. Sampson, from Boston; schr. W. R. Knight, of Old Providence Bay, put in with her Captain sick.

LEWES, Del., July 9.—Arr. brig Teresita, from Demerara, for orders.

SAVANNAH, July 9.—Arr. schr. Catawanket, from Rockland.

VINEYARD-HAVEN, July 8.—Arr. brig Zavalla Williams, from Bangor, for Fall River; schrs. Martha Sargent, from Hoboken, for Searsport; S. Standish, from Pembroke, for New-York; M. L. Varney, from Bath, for do.; Hickman, from Boston, for do.; Red Beach and Henrietta, from do., for do.; Henry G. Fay, from do., for Philadelphia.

Passed by barks Ethan Allen, from Union Island, Ga., for Newburyport; Fred Dunbar, from Bangor, for Pawtucket; Harbinger, from Bangor, for New-York.

Sld. schrs. M. L. Varney, Henrietta, and E. S. Gildersleeve.

9th.—No arrivals today.

Sld. schrs. R. A. Ford, Martha Sargent, and Hickman.

Spoken.

July 7, by ship Messenger, in lat. 40 35, lon. 71 20, spoke ship Celestial Empire, from Bremen, for New-York; June 10, lat. 42 34 N., lon. 25 10 W., ship I. F. Chapman, from Shields, for New-York.

July 8, by pilot-boat Hope, No. 1, lat. 40 30, lon. 70 39, ship C. A. Farnsworth, from Boston, for the Chesapeake.

European Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, July 9.—The Cunard line steam-ship Calabria, Capt. McMickan, from New-York June 29, for Liverpool, arrived here at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The Inman line steam-ships City of New-York, Capt. Jones, from New-York June 27, and the City of Paris, Capt. Leitch, from New-York June 29, for Liverpool, arrived here today, the former at 3½ A. M. and the latter at 9 A. M.

LIVERPOOL, July 9.—The Allan line steam-ship Hibernian, from Montreal, arr. here today.

LONDON, July 9.—The Anchor line steam-ship Dorian, Capt. Taylor, which left New-York June 22, for Glasgow, has arr. out.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway.
will continue the sale of their IMMENSE STOCK of SILVER-WARE, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY and FANCY GOODS, during the SUMMER MONTHS. All goods will be sold WITHOUT RESERVE, at a GREAT REDUCTION, to CLOSE THE BUSINESS.

GRAND MILITARY CONCERTS.
The last two Concerts in New-York of the Prussian Emperor Franz Regiment Grenadiers of the Guard No. 2 will take place at JONES' WOOD PARK, SATURDAY and SUNDAY next, in the afternoon. Tickets, $1, to be had at G. Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway, and at Turner Hall, No. 66 East 4th-st.

WARREN RANGE
FIRST PREM. AM. INST. '71.
Double Elevated Oven, Warming Closet, Broiling Door, Fender Guard, Dumping and Shaking Grate, Direct Draft. FULLER, WARREN & CO., No. 236 Water-st., New-York.

MAINE'S PORTABLE WINDOW VENTILATOR. UNDERHILL & CO., No. 95 Duane-st.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE.
BELTS, CHATELAINES, BELT-POUCHES, FAN-HOOKS, CHAINS, &c.

BELFAST
GINGER ALE
SUPERIOR TO THE IMPORTED,
MANUFACTURED BY
CASWELL, HAZARD & CO.,
Broadway, Corner 24th-st.

THE
Princess
Metternich
CHARM

THE MOST EXQUISITE, REFRESHING AND EXHILARATING PERFUME FOR THE TOILET AND THE BATH.
Sold everywhere, and by the NEW-YORK CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 78 Maiden-lane.
In bottles at 75 cents and $1 25 each.

BARGAINS
IN
FURNITURE.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Having an immense stock on hand, have determined, in spite of the advance occasioned by the strike, to sell for the next thirty days at old prices.
Parties requiring any Furnishing article will find this a favorable opportunity to purchase.
657 and 659 Broadway.

HOME
INSURANCE COMPANY
Of New-York.
OFFICE NO. 135 BROADWAY.
Cash Capital, - $2,500,000 00
Assets July 1, 1872, 4,393,564 51
Liabilities, - - 174,008 59

☞ At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, it was resolved:

"That a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock be declared, payable to stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 11th inst., provided that no Dividend be paid to the holders of stock on which the assessment of SIXTY PER CENT., ordered in November last has not been paid, until their Certificates have been returned for reduction according to law, and that then the dividend be paid to them on such reduced amount only."

Resolved, "That the transfer-books be closed until the 11th inst.

J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1872.

DUTY OFF
TEAS.
GREAT
REDUCTION
IN PRICE
AT ALL OUR STORES.
Great American Tea Co.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers and Upholsterers.
CHAMBER FURNITURE,
PARLOR FURNITURE
LIBRARY FURNITURE,
DINING-ROOM FURNITURE,
MANTELS, PIER-GLASSES, CORNICES, LAMBREQUINS, CURTAINS, MATTRESSES, &c.
Good materials, good work, moderate prices.
SPRING-ST., CORNER CROSBY.

OTIS' Safety Hoisting MACHINERY
OTIS BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 348 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the Wisconsin, at 12 M.... For Havana, by the Saratoga, at 2 P. M.... For Hayti and Turk's Island, by the Vicksburg, at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 8 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	5 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and via A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	7 A. M.; 4:30, [illegible]